REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,723.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year......Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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One Month "	" 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2
Third do	" 2 8
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		November 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave Tuticorin	23
" Rutnagherry	16	" Colombo	24
" Vingorla	16	" Galle	25
" Goa	17	" Negapatam	28
" Carwar	17	" Madras	30
" Mangalore	18		Dec.
" Cannanore	19	" Coconada	2
" Tellicherry	19	" Vizagapatam	3
" Calicut	20	" Bimlipatam	3
" Beypore	20	" Gopaulpore	4
" Cochin	21	" False Point	5
" Alleppy	21	Arrive CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

Nov. 1873.		Nov. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave BUSREH	26
" Kurrachee	11	" Fao	26
" Guadur	12	" Koweit	27
" Muscat	14	" Bushire	28
" Bunder Abbas	16		Dec.
" Bahrein	17	" Linga	3
" Linga	18	" Bunder Abbas	5
" Bushire	20	" Muscat	7
" Fao	22	" Guadur	9
" Mahomerah	22	" Kurrachee	11
Arrive BUSREH	23	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 609 Tons 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Hog Island.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th November 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 20th October 1873.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made an sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 3rd November, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. PERA, (2,119 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain R. Methven, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th October 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 4th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. NIZAM, (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.) Capt. A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th October 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

DELHI	2,178 Tons,	November 6th,	to Calcutta.
LOMBARDY	2,723 Tons,	" 8th,	to Bombay.
BOKHARA	2,933 Tons,	" 13th,	to Bombay.
POONAH	3,152 Tons,	" 20th,	to Calcutta.
HYDASPES	2,984 Tons,	" 27th,	to Bombay.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HOGSHEADS OF PALE ALE, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, on account of the concerned, at the Godowns of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co., in Victoria Buildings, Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

8 Hogsheads. } Pale Ale.
4 Kilderkins. }
1 Cask Concentrated Vinegar, 140 lbs.
1 Case " " 60 lbs., 12 bottles.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

7 Cases White Shirtings.
10 do. Prints.
15 do. White Cambric.
2 do. T. Red Cambric.

A Lot of Singapore planks, copper, brass, and iron pots, a first-rate scale with chains, weights, &c. complete, by William, writing cases, one case papers for melting opium in, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Tomoojee Rustomjee Mawa :

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 93 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the east side of Bazar Gate Street, in the district of Fort within the Fort of Bombay, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 108, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Bazar Gate Street, on the north by the ground of Motee Rughoonath, and on the south by the ground belonging to the Estate of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd November 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 5th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following sundry articles, viz. :—

Richly gilt and cut Bohemian glass kerosine oil table lamps, 1 case lady's and gentlemen's boot, few boxes of transparent soaps, 1 case blotting papers, American 8 day clocks with alarms plated hanging argand lamps, wall lamps, plated reading lamps, camphorwood chests, tea sets, glass domes of sizes, &c.

1 Case Gilt Papers.

On account and at the risk of the underwriters :—

ENG—1 case Gilt Papers.

Also, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloth, Madapollams, Dhoties, Scarfs, Prints, &c., &c.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCKLAND HOTEL

(Opposite the Byculla Railway Station.)

FOR PRIVATE SALE, OR BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Proprietor, in returning his best and warmest thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very great support extended to him for the last 15 years, regrets to announce that through continued ill-health and at the repeated and urgent advice of his medical man, he is now compelled to offer his business for sale together with the unexpired portion of the lease of the house on the terms therein stated. The position of the Hotel commends itself, the spacious grounds are unequalled by any similar institution in Bombay, and the completeness of the fittings, &c., is all that can be desired ; it has besides two of the best Billiard Tables in the place

Intending Purchaser can obtain all information either from the Proprietor at the Hotel, or of Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., the Auctioneers.

The business will be put up to the highest bidder at the premises on the 15th November 1873, unless previously disposed of, at 4 p.m.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 532 of 1872.

Bai Jumna, widow and Executrix of Sha Lu loobhai Hurgowandass, deceased .... *Plaintiff.*

vs.

Bai Ambavohoo, widow of Sha Hurgowandass Jugjeewandass, deceased, and Vunmalee Hurgowandass. *Defendants.*

Pursuant to the decretal order bearing date the seventeenth day of April 1873, made in the above suit, the following immoveable properties belonging to the late Hurgowandass Jugjewandass, deceased, the testator in the pleadings of this suit mentioned, will be sold by Public Auction, in different lots, at the auction rooms of JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., Auctioneers, No 12, Apollo Street, by order of Limjee N. Bunnajee, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of November 1873, at the hour of 3 P.M.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Fofulwady second lane or Docamurdee lane, on the Bhooleshwur Road, behind the Mombadevie Chowkey, outside the Fort, in the sub district of Bhooleshwur and fronting on the east side of the said Fofulwady second lane, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Sha Jeewanjee Maharaj, on or towards the west by the said Fofulwady second lane or Docamurdee lane, on or towards the north by the house of Canjee Visram, and on or towards the south by the house of Sha Runchordjee Bhattia, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said plaintiff and defendants and their tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or stable and premises standing thereon, situate in third Bhoywada Street, in the cart of Sha Jeewanlaljee Goverdhunjee Maharaj, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and containing, by admeasurement one hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 31, and bounded as follows — that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of the late Bhugwan Cala, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the property of Sha Jeewanlaljee Maharaj, and on or towards the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and abstract of title, apply to the said Receiver, or at the Office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, Attorneys for the plaintiff, No. 10, Forbes Street, or at the Office of Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey, Attorneys for the defendants, No. 9, Forbes Street.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd November 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER. No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT WOONDRIA STREET.

By order of mortgagee, and on account and risk of Lalla Jadow, Heera Lalla, and Gopall Jadow, mortgagors.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 3rd instant at 4 o'clock P.M., Messrs. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by public auction on the premises

All that piece or parcel of Government ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, in Woodria Street, fronting on the south, and in the sub-district of Mazagon and formerly as well as now occupied by the said Lalla Jadow and Heera Lalla, registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under No. 465, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 67, containing by admeasurement 727-9 square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the house of Purmanundas M hun, on the west by a public passage, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by a public road.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones.

Two handsome new Boa-shaped small Open Carriages painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match, indepure for one or pair.

One English-built, nearly new, light Mail Phaeton painted dark green, lining to match, by William Cole.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new Circular front English-built Brougham, indepture for one or pair, by John Lyon, Liverpool.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand English-built Dog-cart, painted dark green, lining to match, by Stuart and Son's. The above to be seen on half an hour's notice to the Undersigned.

Also.

A first-class new light office Shigram, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps. The above Shigram sold under guarantee of material and workmanship.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light English-built Malvern Dog-cart with lamps, by Windower, Long Acre, London.

Also,

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham with lamps and shafts, by J. Henderson

One Ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light boat-shaped small four-seated Open Carriage with lamps.

HARNESSES.

A fresh batch of new brass and plated mounted Dog-cart, Buggy and Carriage Harnesses, double-stitched and neat with round reins.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just Published, 4to, Cloth, Bevelled Boards, 21s.

A DICTIONARY AND GLOSSARY OF THE KOR-AN, ARABIC AND ENGLISH. With copious Grammatical References and Explanations of the Text. By John Penrice, B.A.

A clue of elucidation to the intricate Passages of the Kor-ân.

London : HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 12, Paternoster Row.

Just Published, Small 8vo, Cloth, Price 5s.

HINDUSTANI MADE EASY. (Tus hil ul Kalam). By Captain W. R. M. Holroyd, Bengal Staff Corps, Director of Public Instruction, Punjaub.

"The object of the Tus hil ul Kalam is to enable the student to acquire in as short a time, and as easily as possible, a colloquial knowledge of the Hindûstâni or Urdû tongue, and to translate with facility from English into that language."

London : HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill ; and 12 Paternoster Row. Calcutta : KING, HAMILTON & Co. Bombay : KING, KING & Co.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

This Company is prepared to grant Endowment Assurances on the Positive System, with participation in Profits. The amounts thus assured are payable to the Assurant at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age.

Positive Promissory Notes are given in the same manner as with Positive Life Assurance Policies, and the Premiums may be paid up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 Yearly Payments.

These Endowment Assurances afford an excellent opportunity for providing for old age, as the rates are calculated from 20 to 60 years of age, so that if a person at 60 wishes to possess the sum of Rs. 1,000 at 65, he could effect his purpose by making 5 annual payments—a person at 55 desirous of possessing the same amount at 65, could extend his payments over 10 years—a person at 50 over 15 years—a person at 45 over 20 years—a person at 40 over 25 years—and a person at 35 would be enabled to extend his payments over 30 years.—Endowment Assurers begin ing to pay at 20 can pay up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 years and obtain the amount assured at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age according to the rate of premium paid.

All particulars relative to rates, &c., can be had on application to

GADDUM & Co., Agents for Bombay.

Treacher's Building, Bombay.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHIEF OFFICES: 53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors :

The Hon. J. K. BYTHELL (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.)
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Esq. (Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.)
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

Trustee :—OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY : W. LOUDON, Esq.

Bankers : THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Solicitors : Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Medical Examiner : SYDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon,

Auditor : T. LIDBETTER.

Agents : Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OFFICE : TREACHER'S BUILDING.

NATIVE LIVES INSURED FOR SHORT TERMS, FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS, OR FOR LIFE.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED, WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100			15 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0
30	104	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8

Age next Birthday.	20 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	0	8	34	7	8	31	10	0
40	43	4	0	38	6	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4

PAYMENTS MAY BE MADE HALF YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IF DESIRED AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON THE ANNUAL RATES.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE

Offers a new and easy method of assuring Lives for any amount from Rs. 1,000 upwards, on most advantageous terms.

The leading features are :—

1st.—Undertaking Life Assurance only, and not combining with it the more hazardous and less remunerative business of Fire and Marine Insurance.

2nd.—Charging our English rates of premium for India, and one uniform rate for the whole world, so abolishing all restrictions on Foreign Residence, Travelling, &c. ; the National English Life Table, constructed for the Government, being taken as the basis of the premiums charged.

3rd.—Granting the option to Assurants of paying for their Life Policies a limited number of premiums, extending over five to thirty years, instead of continuing payments during the whole of their life time, payment ceasing after the term of years arranged for have expired, but the full sum assured being paid by the Company, without deduction, should lapse of life occur before the term of years has expired.

4th.—Participations in the Company's Profits to all Assurers alike, there being but one scale of premiums, and no advantage gained by one class of Assurants at the expense of another.

5th.—Securing to the assured a sum of money for each premium paid by giving a Positive Promissory Note, or fully paid-up Policy, for the proportion of the sum assured represented by the premium, free from all conditions, and payable "to bearer ;" which Promissory Notes, even if future premiums are not paid, remain always in force, and are payable in full at death of the Assured, or may be surrendered to the Company during his lifetime for 40 per cent of the premiums paid.

6th.—Making a sure provision for the payment of Claims by investing in Government Securities, in Trust with the Official Trustee of Bombay, all the Net Premiums received (four-fifths of the gross premiums), and which Fund is only available for the payment of Policies, and can be used for no other purpose. Additional Security to Policy-holders is afforded by the investment in Consols in England of 20 per cent. of the paid-up Capital of the Company, to provide for any extraordinary mortality amongst the assured, and to be drawn upon only in case of the Premium Fund failing to meet Claims.

7th.—Exempting sums payable under Positive Notes from Legacy Duty or other charges, neither Probate of Will nor Letters of Administration being necessary to legalize their payment.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

A married professional man, aged 30, enjoying an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum, drivable from his personal exertions, being desirous of making pecuniary provision for his family at his death might effect a Positive assurance for Rs. 20,000, to be paid for by ten half-yearly premiums of Rs. 56 per Rs. 1,000.

On payment of the first premium, the assured would become entitled to a Positive Promissory Note for Rs. 2,000, being one-tenth part of the sum assured, and also to a Positive Policy for Rs. 18,000 the two sums making up the Rs. 20,000 assured. The Policy for Rs. 18,000 would remain in force until the due date of next premium, on payment of which it would be reduced by Rs 2000, while the Positive Notes would be increased by a like amount. The life of the assured, in the event of his death occurring before all the ten payments were made, would be covered for the full amount of the sum assured, and if he lived to pay all premiums, his income would then be released from further charge on account of the Assurance which would constitute a great advantage to himself and family. At his death, the ten Positive Notes each for Rs 2,000 or Rs 20,000 in all upon being presented at the Office for payment, being payable to bearer, would be paid free from any deductions, and without anything being required beyond the usual proofs of death and burial of the assured.

All the expense of a Will Probate or Letters of Administration, Probate and Legacy Duty being avoided from the form the transactions had been made to assume.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN FOUR DIFFERENT FORMS.

1. Policies for whole term of Life with payment of Premiums ceasing at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

2. Policies for whole term of Life with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

3. Policies for short terms of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years.

4. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable in the lifetime of the Assured.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine at any time on production of an approved Medical Certificate, and payment of arrears of Premium and Interest.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES.

FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

BOMBAY BRANCH : TREACHER'S BUILDING.

GADDUM & Co., Agents for Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF GROUND AT CLERK AND FORAS ROADS.

DAY AFTER TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of November 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and In Re Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, an insolvent, the whole of his right, title, and interest in the following pieces of vacant ground, viz :—

A piece of vacant ground called "grass market" marked A, as per plan, measuring 36,117 square yards or thereabout.

"	marked	B	in plan meas.	10 781	sq. yds. or thereabout.
"	"	C	"	4,023	"
"	"	D	"	12,658	"
"	"	E	"	3,480	"
"	"	F	"	48,705	"
"	"	G	"	10,216	"
"	"	H	"	53	"
"	"	I	"	16,676	"
"	"	J	"	4,989	"
"	"	K	"	3,175	"
"	"	L	"	952	"
"	"	M	"	59,941	"
"	"	N	"	38,159	"
"	"	O	"	330	"

Also on the same day, time and place, a vacant piece of ground measuring 5,960 square yards, or thereabout, bounded on the north by the property of Syed Hossan bin Esmael, on the south by the property of Purmjeevundass Anooroopdass, on the west by the property of Chinoo Assana Cammattee, and on the east by the property of Purshotum Premjeevundass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the office of the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd November 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

THE TWELFTH CONCERT will be given on WEDNESDAY, 5th November, commencing at 6 P.M. Admission ONE RUPEE each person.

HERBERT COPE, Honorary Secretary Organ Committee.

FOR SALE.

BASS' INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by the LONDON and BURTON BOTTLED BEER Co.

Cases 3 Dozen Quarts ....Rs. 5 12 0 per doz.
" 6 " Pints .... " 4 0 0 "

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE NICOL PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of November 1873, at 3 P.M., to pass the following Resolutions :—

1st.—That the Special Resolution No. 2, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held on the 25th day of October 1873, be and the same is hereby confirmed.

2nd.—That the Directors be, and they are hereby, authorized, in addition to the powers in that behalf conferred upon them by the 54th Article of Association, either by Bills of Exchange or other negotiable instruments pledging the Credit of the Company, or by mortgage of any of the property of the Company, whether moveable or immoveable, to raise and borrow for the purposes of the Company monies not exceeding in the whole Three Lacs of Rupees.

3rd.—That the Directors do repay the moneys to be borrowed by them in pursuance of the foregoing Resolution as soon as practicable, and that they be at liberty to apply, to or towards repayment thereof, the premia to be hereafter received by them upon the issue of Shares in the Company.

4th.—That the Directors be, and they are hereby, authorised to commence forthwith and to complete the conversion of the property of the Company into Spinning and Weaving Mills, notwithstanding that the moneys required for the purposes of such conversion shall not previously have been raised by the issue of New shares or otherwise.

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st November 1873.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

THE recurrence of the dry weather with its parching land winds, sultry atmosphere, and dust, affords another opportunity for impressing upon all who are not dead to personal comfort the advantages which attend the use of the EQUATORIAL DOUCHE.

It creates and maintains a delicious sense of cool moisture on the scalp.

It prevents the parching of the hair, and preserves it soft and glossy.

It is not *oily*.

It arrests the loss of hair and quickens its growth.

It maintains the capillary system in a state of perfect health, relieves headache, and promotes powerfully the general well-being.

It diffuses a grateful perfume (perfumes are powerful heat absorbents) and is one of the most pleasing toilet requisites yet invented.

The invariable remark on using it is "'tis so refreshing."

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP and CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED A FRESH SUPPLY OF GERMAN WINES, STILL HOCK.

		Rs.
MARCOBRUNNER	per doz. quarts	35
LIEBFRAUMILCH	" "	32
Ditto	" pints	17
RAUENTHALER	" quarts	24
RUDESHEIMER	" "	22
Ditto	" pints	12
NIERSTEINER	" quarts	20
BODENHEIMER	" "	16
OPPENHEIMER	" "	20
GEISENHEIMER	" "	18
Ditto	" pints	10
RIESLING	" quarts	15

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5-Dozens.
10 " " " 10 "

FOR CONSUMPTION IN HOT CLIMATES NO OTHER WINES CAN SURPASS, AND VERY FEW CAN EQUAL, GERMAN WINES.

CLARET. BY TH. BICHE-LATOUR, BORDEAUX.

		Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz. quarts	10
Ditto ditto ditto	" pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	" quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto	" pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	" quarts	16
Ditto ditto ditto	" pints	9
ST. JULIEN ditto ditto	" quarts	18
Ditto ditto ditto	" pints	10
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	" quarts	20

SPIRITS. BY TH. BICHE-LATOUR, OF BORDEAUX.

		Rs
COGNAC VIEUX, A-1	per doz.	21
Ditto. Superior, Green Label	" "	24

10 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

Sole Importer and Agent in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH ONLY.

PORT AND SHERRY.

		Rs.
PORT WINE, old, full-bodied, by direct importation from Oporto	per doz	24
SHERRY, Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son, London	"	25
Do. Stout, Rich.—Red Seal	"	27
Do. Extra fine, very Dry.—Yellow Seal	"	30
Do. Xeres by direct importation	"	18

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT, TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF CHEMICAL APPARATUS, METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES, PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS FOR MEDICINAL USE, OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH, PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH, MEDICINE CHESTS, INVALID'S REQUISITES AND DIETETIC ARTICLES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The Purity and Quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

New Remedies, Instruments and Appliances that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the stock.

Orders from Outstations meet with immediate attention.

N.B.—The Co.'s Wholesale List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical, and other Instruments, sent on receipt of Professional Card.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

PASSENGERS, OR THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.

Are invited to inspect the following

SPECIAL KIT.

Which can be obtained, for Immediate Use, from

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	17	0
Overland do	27	0
Warm do	35	0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35	0
Dressing Gowns	10 to 23	0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16	8
Oxford Shirts (Per Half Dozen)	36	0
White do (Per Half Dozen)	22	8
Best Shrunk Flannel (Per Half Dozen)	49	0
Silk and Wool (Per Half Dozen)	52	0
Under Vests, from (Per Half Dozen)	14	0
Do. Pants (Per Half Dozen)	26	0

	Rs.	a.
Sleeping Suits, each	6 to 17	8 / 0
Air Pillows	6	0
Travelling do	2	0
Rug Straps	2	0
Patent Lock Straps	5	0
Waterproof Coats	15	0
Paper Collars, doz.	0	14
Linen do. do.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs do.	5	0
Cotton Socks do.	9	8
Warm do. do.	15	8
Bathing Drawers, each	2	0

	Rs.	a.
Cardigan Jackets	9	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each	1	8
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 to 28	8 / 0
Solid Leather	52	0
Extra Large	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra Large	24	0
Cash Bags	6	12
Courier Bags	6	8
Money Belts	3	8
Sovereign Boxes	3	0
Soiled Linen Bags	4	12

	Rs.	a.
Sponge Bags	2	0
Sponges, Bath	3	8
Blankets, each	11	8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds, from	15	0
Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6	8
Umbrellas with Cover	6	0
Warm Gloves	2	4
Do. Mitts	1	12
Do. Mufflers	2	0
Pin Scarfs, from	1	0
Sailor's Knot	1	12
Travelling Caps	3	8
Travelling Hats	3	8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

TAYLOR & CO.

EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES, IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.

A valuable Tonic in all cases of debility, boils, poverty of the blood, and nervousness ; by its regular use the appetite is revived, digestion of food increased, and physical strength restored.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-12.

CHEMICAL FOOD, OR SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES, IRON, LIME, SODA, AND POTASH.

An excellent and very agreeable medicine, it is highly beneficial for growing children, for adults suffering from weakness caused by fever or other illness, and is extensively prescribed by the medical profession for persons of delicate constitution.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

PREPARED BY

CHEMISTS. TAYLOR AND CO. DRUGGISTS.

(FROM THE LATE FIRM OF THOMSON & CO.)

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO, BOMBAY.

HAVE received their New Stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS consisting of :—

GRAND, SEMI-GRAND, AND SQUARE PIANOS, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,200.
* BELL PIANOS, 4 and 5 OCTAVES, IN SOLID WALNUT, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.
HARMONIUMS, IN SOLID OAK AND ROSEWOOD, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 600.
INSTRUMENTS FOR BRASS, REED, AND STRING BANDS.
GERMAN, ANGLO-GERMAN, AND ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.
FAIRY BELLS, an entirely new Instrument, giving the most perfect Imitation of a PEAL of BELLs, Rs. 8 and 10.
BANJOS, TAMBOURINES, AND BONES, FOR MINSTREL PERFORMANCES.
MUSICAL APPURTENANCES, SUCH AS REEDS, STRINGS, PIANO-WIRE, FELT, MUSIC PAPER, &c.

* These new Musical Instruments produce a charming tone, somewhat resembling that of the Harp, the treble being more pure and brilliant. They are played as the Pianoforte, requiring only a lighter touch. The tone proceeds from a Series of Steel Vibrators attached to a Metal Plate.

They are light and portable, never require tuning, rarely get out of order, and are admirably adapted for use in the Mofussil.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO., MUSIC SALOONS. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The ADMINISTRATOR of the Estate of the late JOHN FREDERICK ARMSTRONG, Bombay Civil Service, being about to close the Accounts of the Estate, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having Claims against the Estate which have not already been proved and registered must prefer such Claims to the Undersigned on or before the Thirtieth day of November 1873, otherwise they will be excluded from participating in the Assets of the said Estate.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received for a STEAM FERRY SERVICE from REWDANDA to MHAR, calling at JUNJEERA, SHREEWARDHAN, and HURREESHWAR, opposite BANKOTE.

2. Full information can be obtained on applying personally, or by post, at the Office of the Collector and Political Agent and President Local Fund Committee, Colaba.

3. No Tender should be sent later than the 20th November 1873, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any, or to assign any reason for the rejection of any, Tender.

C. R. OVANS,
Actg. Collr. and Pol. Agent and President L. F. C., Colaba.
Colaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 16th Oct. 1873.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received for a DAILY STEAM FERRY SERVICE from DHURUMTUR to NAGOTNA.

2. Full information can be obtained on applying personally, or by post, at the Office of the Collector and President Local Fund Committee, Colaba.

3. No Tender should be sent later than the 20th November 1873, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any, or to assign any reason for the rejection of any, Tender.

C. R. OVANS,
Actg. Coll. and President Local Fund Committee, Colaba.
Colaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 16th Oct. 1873.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received for a DAILY STEAM FERRY SERVICE from REWDANDA to ROHA.

2. Full information can be obtained on applying personally, or by post, at the Office of the Collector and President Local Fund Committee, Colaba.

3. No Tender should be sent later than the 20th November 1873, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any, or assign any reason for the rejection of any, Tender.

C. R. OVANS,
Actg. Coll. and President Local Fund Committee, Colaba.
Colaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 16th Oct. 1873.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Line Station, or Crawford Markets.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master— } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Miss Warrener, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF SION STATION.

The PUBLIC are hereby informed, that on and after MONDAY next, the 3rd November 1873, a new STATION, called "SION," between DADUR and COORLA, will be OPENED for PASSENGER TRAFFIC, and TRAINS will call there at the undermentioned times, viz. :—

DOWN.	A.M.	UP.	A.M.
Nagpore Passenger	Arr. 6-28 / Dep. 6-29	Tanna Local	Arr. 7-10 / Dep. 7-12
Poona Local	Arr. 10-3 / Dep. 10-4	Callian Local	Arr. 9-39 / Dep. 9-40
	P.M.		P.M.
Callian Local	Arr. 6-12 / Dep. 6-13	Poona Local	Arr. 5-12 / Dep. 5-13
Tanna Local	Arr. 9-38 / Dep. 9-40	Nagpore Passenger	Arr. 9-51 / Dep. 9-52

Passengers, Parcels, Dogs, &c., will be booked to and from Sion, but Carriages, Horses, and Goods will not for the present be booked from that place.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th October 1873.

TOWN HALL.

FINE ART EXHIBITION !

OPEN DAILY,

FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE A GALLERY OF 200 OIL PAINTINGS.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

ADMISSION—EIGHT ANNAS.

LOW & LOFFLER, MANAGERS.

Dr. T. G. HEWLETT, Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We the Undersigned have the honour to request you to call a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY at the TOWN HALL, at an early date, to consider and adopt a Memorial to Government against the SALT BILL now before the Legislative Council of Bombay, and generally against the undue haste with which the work of Legislation is at present carried on in this Presidency.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
J. A. Forbes.
Ardaseer Hormusjee.
H. E. Bright.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
A. J. Macdonald.
Kessowjee Naik.
R. A. Dallas.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.
Ahmedbhoy Hubbeebhoy.
E. D. Sassoon.
Ragoonath Narayen.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.
Merwanjee Framjee Panday.
H. W. Payne.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
Varjeevandas Mahdowdas.
Alexander Allardyce.
Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
H. R. Cormack.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Vishwanath N. Mandlik.
Andrew Hay.
Tapidas Varjdas.
William A. Esker.
Sorabjee Framjee Patell.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
Ardaseer B. Kapadia.
Dwarkadas Vussonjee.
Mahomed Ally Rogay.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
Dhurumseybhoy Poonjabhoy.
S. A. de Carvalho.
Bhugwandas Purshotumdas.
M. R. Quadros.
William Nixon.
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servae.
J. A. Simson.
Thakoredas Atmaram.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee.
Frank Jefferson.
Limjee Manockjee.
Ramjee Mahdowjee.
N. Randle.
B. M. Waglé.
Janardhan S. Gadgil.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos.
Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee.
Cowasjee Hormusjee.
Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia.
Goculdas Liladhur.
Rahmoobhoy Hubibbhoy.
Ramchunder Luximonjee.
T. Matheson.
Dhurumsey Khimjee.
Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee.
Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy.
Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee
Vundravandas Purshotumdas.
C. H. Byrne.
Muncherjee Pestonjee.
Janardhun Gopal.
W. C. Mayhew.
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
P. Nowrojee Sacklatwala.
Muncherjee Framjee Cama.
Jafferbhoy Peerbhoy.
S. P. Framjee.
Fuzulla Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
Nowrojee Pestonjee.
Rustomjee Dossabhoy Settna.
Rustomjee Framjee.
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff.
Dady Manockjee Limjee.
Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia.
Venayekrao Ragunchunder Luximonjee.
J. Sorabjee.
Tribhovandas Nuthoobhoy.
Manockjee Burjorjee.
Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee.
Bomanjee Pestonjee.
Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday.
Venayek Atmaram.
And 32 others.

Bombay, 27th October 1873.

IN compliance with the above Requisition I convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY, to be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 8th November next, at 4 P.M.

T. G. HEWLETT, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 29th October 1873.

SWISS CONDENSED MILK, Pure, Wholesome, and Agreeable, IMPORTED OVERLAND WEEKLY BY TREACHER & Co. (Limited), BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 1st November.

For Exchange on London there is no alteration in rates to report, the transactions of the day being very limited.

Government Securities remain unaltered, and prices are fully maintained.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ... 1s. 10⅛d. to 7/16 nom.
Credit Bills, do. ... 1s. 10⅜d. to 9/16.
Documents, do. ... 1s. 10½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ... 1s. 10 3/16d.
Credit, do. ... 1s. 10¼d. 5/16d.
Documents, do. ... 1s. 10⅜d. to 7/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ... 1s. 9⅞d. to 13/16.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight ... 99⅞
Do demand ... 100⅛

On Madras 30 days' sight ... 99¾
Do. demand ... 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight ... 225.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent ... 111⅛ to ¼
Four & half per cent. ... 107¾
Four per cent. ... 105⅞
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ... 106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... 108¼
15 years' Debenture Loans ... 109¾
10 years' do. do. ... 105
5 years' do. do. ... 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ... 112
Do. Do. Market Rate ... 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ... 95¾
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ... 6¾ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... Rs. 10-9-6
Carolus ... 290
Mexican Dollars ... 222
Five-Francs Pieces ... 221½
Bar Silver ... 107¼ to 107⅜
Gold Lea ... 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch ... 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY Evening.

Rates by steamers to Liverpool weaker, £2-12-6 has been accepted for measurement. By sail no demand. P. O. of 24th and 1st December engaged Cotton at £2-15-0 for Liverpool.

London { Cotton, Cases, Seeds } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 5s. 0d.; Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal; Myrabollams ... £2 0s. 0d.; Coir Bolls ... £1 10s. }
Seeds ... £2 5s. 0d.
Havre { Cotton, Coffee } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ... £2 15s. 0d.
Trieste ... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ... £2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ... £2 17s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal { Wheat ... £2 15s. 0d.; Seeds ... £2 15s. 0d.; Cotton ... £2 15s. }
China { Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 20 per ton; ,, Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest; Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4 per bale nominal }
Calcutta ...Salt ... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY, 1st November.

Market for Land and Spinning shares steady. Bank of Bombay closed weak.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	762½
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	270
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	280
40,000	281	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	50 sl.
40,000	200	all	2½ p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	126
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218-8-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
—	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	13-10-2	do.	Ditto	
—	£10	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£10	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,380
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	165
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	905
8,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	395

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

920	1,250	all	112½.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,480
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,715
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
300	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,365
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	50p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,765
150	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,700
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,235
2,500	1,000	all	75 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,410
300	1,000	all	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,290
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,700
690	2,500	400	200p.s	Royal	2,150
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,480

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100ps	Apollo Press Co.	5,900
200	2,000	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co.	995
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,050
500	1,500	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,300
250	9,000	all	250ps	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	4,900
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	425
300	1,000	all	70 ps	French Press Co	635
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	1,900
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	800
100	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	560
120	2,500	750	125 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	80 ps	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	850 xd

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	13½ s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,265 xd
1,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	100
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
4,000	50	all	1½ ps	Mechanics Build'gs Co.	25
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	425
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	95	19½	—	Bank of China	1
—	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
—	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
—	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
—	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	1

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market on Saturday closed steady without any change in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday:—

900 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs. Rs. 5 12 0
1,000 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs. ,, 5 11 0
600 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 5¼ lbs. ,, 3 10 6
500 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. ,, 4 3 0
1,200 ,, ,, Printers 26 in. 30 yds. 3 lbs. ,, 2 4 6
600 ,, White Jaconets 40 in. 20 yds. ,, 2 3 0
200 ,, B. O. and White P. 24 in. 28 yds. ,, 4 0 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 31st ultimo gives no news of any interest, and reports the Liverpool market as closing dull, quoting Fair Dhollera at 5¼d. per lb. Money is said to be in moderate demand. The Cotton Market here closed dull, and prices gave way about one rupee per candy. The demand on European account is very poor, and consequently no important business is closing. The following are our closing quotations:—

Oomrawuttee ... Rs. 185 to Rs. 190
Akote ... ,, 192 to ,, 198
Broach, M. G. ... ,, 190 to ,, 202
Hingunghat ... ,, 210 to ,, 212
Dhollerah & Bhownuggur ... ,, 183 to ,, 187
Sawginned ... ,, 190 to ,, 193

The following purchases were on Saturday effected by European firms:—

25 candies Mowa ... Rs. 182 per candy.
25 ,, Khandeish ... ,, 183 ,,

YARNS.

3,900 lbs. Orange No. 40 to 60's at 15½ to 17½ as. per lb.
3,600 lbs. ,, ,, 40 to 60's at 15 to 16½ ,, ,,
600 lbs. R. Imperial ,, 40's at 14½ ,, ,,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Fattal Khare	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept 7.
	H. M. S. Serapis	Bickford	Portsmouth, Sept 26
2	Vibelia (s)	Day	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Boadicea (s)	Anderson	Liverpool.
	Hiawatha	Umness	Rangoon.
	Jane	Butal	Chittagong via Cochin
	Killarney (s)	O'Neill	Kurrachee
	Java (s)	Irvine	Coast, Calcutta, &c.
	Arabia (s)	Martino	Genoa, &c.
	Oo un (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship Rajpoot, Andred, to Galle.
Barque Dione, Rus, to Cochin.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Coromandel, to Liverpool via Kurrachee.
Steamer Arthur, to Liverpool.
Ship Red Cross, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS

Oct.
28 Busheer (s) ... Ewart ... Kyouk Phyoo, Oct. 24.
29 Alaska ... Humphrey ... Liverpool, July 9.
King Arthur ... Kirkwood ... Rio De Janeiro, Aug. 7.
Melbourne ... Baxell ... Dundee, June 28.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
28 Dacca ... ...
Meinam ... ...
29 Madras (s) ... ...
Palmerston (s) ... ...

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
30 Agra (s) ... Calcutta.
31 Meinam ... Calcutta.
Peshawar (s) ... Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
31 Meinam ... Galle.
Peshawar (s) ... Calcutta.

GALLE.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
29 Hindostan (s) ... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—1st November.

From Liverpool.

Cella, s, 5 cases thread, E. Tyabally; 80 cases iron sheets, H. Cassomjee; 5 casks lamps, J. Soares; 50 cases yellow M. sheets, C. Mitchell & Co.

Killarney, s, 65 drums paint, 10 drums red lead, and 24 drums linseed oil, H. Allibhoy & Co.; 25 cases slates, Abdoolrehmon; 5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

From London.

Coromandel, s, 18 cases wine, B. Club; 15 packages papers Byramjee Shapoorjee; 5 cases sherry 6 cases claret, and 4 cases hock, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 500 boxes candles, Framjee Ardaseer Davur; 40 packages papers and 2 cases printed books, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.; 18 casks hardware, Allana Abdoolrehmon; 100 drums turpentine, H. Allibhoy & Co.; 6 cases copper sheets, 8 cases yellow metal sheets, The New Bank of Bombay; 200 kegs sulphate of copper, T. Cuma; 1 cask brass wire and 25 boxes tin plates, E. Noorbhoy.

Rajpoot, 6 casks blacking, S. Cassomjee; 50 cases geneva, Hudson & Co.; 140 cases matches, John S. Elmore & Co.

Walmer Castle, 10 bales papers, J. Morris.

From Trieste.

Aretusa, s, 25 cases mineral water, J. Neuberg; 10 cases beer, Bell Brandenburg & Co.; 64 packages beads, Alsen Riebe & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—1st November.

For Liverpool.

Shahpore, 113 bales coir yarn, Framjee, Sealey & Co.; 185 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott & Co.

Aretusa, s, 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria.

Cella, s, 771 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 44 bales cotton, Sewlall Motilall; 25 bales cotton, L. Ramdass; 100 bales cotton, Hajee Mirza Shuffee Mirkey; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, N. Heerjee.

Australia, s, 35 bales cotton, H. Thackersey; 90 bales cotton, Eswur Cootoor; 77 bales cotton, T. Nemidass; 50 bales wool, T. Inderjee; 81 bales cotton, S. Mooljee; 171 bales cotton, C. Purbut & Co.; 750 bales cotton W. & A. Graham & Co.; 225 bales wool, N. Khuttow; 100 bales cotton, H. Nagsey & Co.

Arthur, s, 50 bales wool, J. Vurria.

Coromandel, s, 2 cwts. horns, L. Khakey.

For Havre.

Australia, s, 35 bales cotton, Kesowjee Pooja; 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.; 95 bales cotton, L. Sibille & Co.

For Suez.

Australia, s, 6 bundles silk, David Sassoon & Co.

For Hongkong.

Nizam, s, 190 bundles sharkfins, C. Nanjee; 266 bundles sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 132 pieces E. teeth, D. G. Hossen Sons & Co.; 16 cases kissmiss and 22 packages sharkfins, C. Ebram; 2 cases byeable, M. Nuthoo; 10 bales twist, R. Habibbhoy; 100 packages wet dates, E. Moosee; 9 packages resin, L. Vundrawandass & Co.; 9 cases bysabole, Peerbhoy Aseer; 18 bundles fishmaws, L. Khakey; 10 bales twist, E. Noordin & Co.; 21 bundles sharkfins and 1 case silk, Peerbhoy Jan Mahomed; 2 cases Cambay stones, G. Moolchund; 45 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 5 chests opium, H. Goormookroy; 143 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 9 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 10 cases bysabole, C. G. Husson; 6 packages almonds and 7 packages kissmiss, M. Nuthoo; 15 chests opium, D. C. Tata.

For Shanghai.

Nizam, s, 51 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 6 chests opium, R. Jugnath; 35 chests opium, B. & A. Hormusjee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—October 28.

Halliday, Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from ——.

October 30.

Beatson, Sub-Lieutenant, 17th Regiment, to join, from England.

October 31.

Molloy, Surgeon, 68th Light Infantry, on duty, from Poona.
Bruce, Surgeon Major, Presidency Surgeon 2nd District, from leave, from Matheran.
Carmichael, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Havelock, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate from ——.

November 1.

Maclachlan, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Umballa.
Deedes, Lieutenant Colonel, 2nd Battn. 60th Rifles, from England.
Fry, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES—October 31.

Macpherson, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Calcutta.

November 1.

Ravenshaw, Sub-Lieutenant, 63rd Regiment, to join, to Camp Kirwee.
Knyvett, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to Dehra Doon.
Sconce, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Calcutta.
Chalmers, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Martin, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, to join, to Chuckrata.
Tannochy, Sub-Lieutenant, 1/6th Foot, to join, to Sealkote.
Grainger, Sub-Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, to join, to Poona.
Marshall, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, to rejoin, to Umballa.
White, Lieutenant-Colonel, 9th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Cannanore.
H gg, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Beloch Regiment L. I., to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Dunbar, Lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, to rejoin, to Allahabad.
Gray, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Poona.
McCullogh, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on furlough, to ——.
Rogers, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on furlough, to ——.
Molloy, Surgeon, 68th Light Infantry, to ——, to Poona.
Lawrence, Surgeon Major, Medical Establishment, on medical certificate, to Ceylon.

November 2.

Gabb, Lieutenant, 26th Cameronians, to join, to ——.
Robertson, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Meerut.
Macleohan, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Becher, Captain, Bengal 16th Cavalry, to rejoin, to Umritsur.
Pasey, Sub-Lieutenant, 41st Foot, to join, to Mooltan.
Hill, Sub-Lieutenant, 14th Foot, to join, to Calcutta.
Lake, Sub-Lieutenant, 50th Foot, to join, to Nusseerabad.
Malins, Surgeon, Bengal Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Calcutta.
O'Connor, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, to join, to Meerut.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 29.)

The Lieut Govr is pleased to appoint Dr. Clement Sconce, Supt of the Central Jail at Midnapore, to be Special Mag for the purpose of dealing with offence punishable with whipping.

The following notification is issued in substitution of that regarding Mr. Park which appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd instant.

Mr. George Stewart Park is appointed to be a Mag and Collr of the Third Grade, but to continue to officiate in the Second Grade of Mag and Collr.

The following gentlemen, who have been recently appointed to be members of the Bengal Civil Service, are to be Assts to the Mags and Collrs of the districts mentioned against their names, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third lass:—

Mr. George Godfrey, Nuddea, and Mr. Andrew Wallace Mackie, 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, B. A., Asst Mag and Collr, is posted to the Patna Division, and is to officiate as a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the First Grade from the 1st Nov next. Mr MacDonnell is vested with the powers of a Mag of the First Class, and with powers under Sections 142, 157, 222, 417, and 521 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr MacDonnell is also allowed the usual subsidiary leave from the 19th instant, the day following the date of his arrival at Bombay on his return from furlough, to enable him to join his appointment.

The following gentlemen, who have been recently appointed to be members of the Bengal Civil Service, are to be Assts to the Mags and Collrs of the districts mentioned against their names, and to exercise the powers of a Mag of the Third Class:—

Mr Herbert Hope Risley, Midnapore, and Mr Samuel Simpson Jones, Moorshedabad.

Mr Edmund Breton Godfrey, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Cuttack, is transferred to the Burdwan Division, and is posted to Midnapore.

Baboo Tariny Prosad Roy, Depy Mag and Depy Coll, is appointed to have charge of the Mohesrekha Division just opened in the Burdwan Division.

Mr John Beames is appointed to officiate as Mag and Collr of Cuttack in the First Grade of Mags and Collrs from the date of his making over charge of the office of Comr of Orissa to Mr T E Ravenshaw.

The following persons are appointed to be Hony Mags in the district of Moorshedabad, and are vested with the powers of a Mag of the Third Class:

For the Berhampore Bench—Mr A Gallois, Dr S M Shircore, and The Rev S J Hill.

For the Jungypore Bench—Mr A N Stewart, Toll Collector, and M W F Graham, Manager.

For the Ram ore Haut Bench—Mr E J Hampton, Zemindar.

Mr Henry Murray Tobin, who has been recently appointed to be a Member of the Bengal Civil Service, is to be an Asst to the Dep Commr of Hazareebaugh, and is vested with the powers of a Mag of the Third Class.

Mr William Erskine Ward, M A, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Dist and Session Judge of Dinagepore, in the second Grade.

Mr J B Stoney, Ex Engr at Dehree, is appointed to be an Hony Mag in the district of Shahabad, and is vested with the powers of a Mag of the Third Class.

The Lieut-Gov is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to form a Commission for the purpose of making a formal and public inquiry into the truth of certain charges of misbehaviour against Mr S N Banerjee of the Covenanted Civil Service, viz.—

H T Prinsep, Esq. C S, President, H J Reynolds, Esq. C S, and Colonel C F G Lamb, S C, Members.

The Lieut Govr is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr Horace Abel Cockerell of his appointment as a Commissioner for Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Mr W McLaren Smith, Professor, Presidency College, is allowed one year's furlough from the 23rd instant, under Section 7 (c), Clause First, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr H A Firth, the Emigration Agent at Calcutta for British Guiana, and offg Emigration Agent for Trinidad will also act as Emigration Agent for Nevis.

Mr Caffron Bridger, Second Depy Shipping Master of Calcutta is allowed fourteen months' leave on medical certificate.

Mr Henry Williamson Welbore Ellis is appointed to officiate as Second Depy Shipping Master of Calcutta during Mr Bridger's absence, or until further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 15th October 1873.

The following movements of officers of Royal Artillery are to take place viz:—

Capt J C S Windham, R H A, from Morar to Barrackpore.
Capt O F Le Mottee, from Meerut to Allahabad.
Capt T Walker, from Saugor to Allahabad.
Lieut C Greer, R H A, from Rawulpindee to Allahabad.

The above officers to take charge of the horses, equipment, &c, of the batteries, 16th Brigade R A, proceeding to England, under detailed instructions from the Depy Adjt Genl, R A.

Capt M W Ommanney, from Delhi to Allahabad, to do duty with No 7 Battery 23rd Brigade.

Capt C Crostwaite, from Meerut to Nowgong, to do duty with G Battery 19th Brigade.

Lieut W H Frith, from Allahabad to Cawnpore, to do duty with A Battery 19th Brigade.

These officers will travel at the public expense.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Presidency District order, dated the 23rd Sept 1873, appointing Capt DeL R F Wooldridge, 1st Battalion 14th Foot, to officiate as Brigade Major, during the absence, on furlough on private affairs, of Capt A J C Birch, with effect from the 24th idem.

Benares Garrison order, dated 22nd Sept 1873, appointing Capt G B Stevens, offg 1st Wing Subaltern 13th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 22nd Sept 1873, in the room of Capt A W Bird, deceased.

10th Hussar—Regimental order dated the 8th August 1873, directing Lieut and Adjt the Honourable H G L Crichton to perform the duties of Riding-master, from the 4th August as a special and temporary measure, in addition to his other duties, vice Riding-master D Walsh, deceased.

Sappers and Miners—Regimental order, dated the 22nd Sept 1873, appointing Lieut W E L Morgan, R E, to officiate as Supt of Instruction, and Lieut G W Bartram, R E, to officiate as Adjt, with effect from the 15th April 1873, during the absence on leave of Lieuts W J H Logan-Home and W North, R E.

[This cancels the regimental order, dated 15th April 1873, confirmed in G O C C dated the 1st May 1873, p 209.]

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 24th Sept 1873, appointing Brev Maj A R D Mackenzie, 2nd Squadron Officer and offg 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 17th idem, during the absence on sick leave of Col G W M Hall, C B, Comdt.

10th N I—Regimental order, dated Alipore, the 12th July 1873, directing Surg G Price, M D, 28th N I, to assume medical charge of the detachment 10th N I.

41st N I—Regimental order, dated the 25th Sept 1873, appointing Capt M P Moriarty, attached, to officiate as Qr mr in the room of Capt H L Young, resigned.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Divisional Staff—Maj and Brevet Lieut Col H G Deedes, (2nd Battalion 60th Foot, Asst Adjt Genl Rawul Pindee Division,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut H F Smyth, (B Battery F Brigade,) to Bombay, from the 30th Sept to the 29th October, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Maj J H Brown, (H Battery 8th Brigade,) to Bombay for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut W Bucke, (C Battery 20th Brigade,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut N J Nugent, (C Battery 18th Brigade,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

65th Foot—Lieut H Rasch, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

72nd Foot—Lieut C L Hamilton from the 25th Oct 1873, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

83rd Foot—Capt and Brevt Maj C C Gore, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

107th Foot—Lieut Col C M N Fellowes, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs

109th Foot—Maj W H Davis, to port of embarkation, for one month; and thence to England, on urgent private affairs, for six months from date of embarkation.

Staff Corps—Col H C Adlam, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 30th Sept to the 15th Dec 1873, on medical certificate, in extension.

Lieut Col H J Templer, (doing duty at Agra,) to the port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Capt T B M Glascock, (adjt 17th Bengal Cavalry,) to the port of embarkation, for one month for date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Lieut L A C Cook, (1st Squadron Subaltern 5th Bengal Cavalry,) to remain at Calcutta, from the 15th Oct 1873 to the 15th Jan 1874, in extension, to study the native languages.

Late 5th Madras Light Cavalry—Capt T H T Chalon, (1st Squadron Subaltern 3rd Madras Light Cavalry,) to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Col C Reay, Bengal Staff Corps, is, at his own request, transferred from Benares to Meerut for general duty.

Maj F A Buckley, Bengal Infantry, will, on expiration of his present leave, join and do general duty at Moradabad.

With the sanction of Government, Lieut C F D Whish, 2nd Wing Subaltern 36th N I, a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, having failed to obtain the health certificate necessary for his admission to the Staff Corps, is directed to rejoin his regiment the 85th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Presidency District order, dated the 25th Sept 1873, directing Surgn Maj A J Cowie, 37th N I, to officiate as principal Medical Storekeeper, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, vice Surgn Major J Elliot, M D.

Dated the 25th Sept 1873, directing Surgn G A Dundas to do duty with the 37th N I.

9th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 1st Oct 1873, appointing Lieut H M MacKenzie, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, in room of Capt D T H Sampson, on furlough.

14th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 27th Sept 1873, making the following officiating appointments, with effect from the 1st April 1873, in the room of Lieut Col R Chalmers, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, proceeded on furlough:—

Maj T G Ross, offg 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer.

Capt C S Morrison, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer in addition to his other duties.

17th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order dated the 19th Sept 1873, directing Lieut E W Chalmers, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, and 1st Squadron Subaltern, in addition to his other duties; and also to take over charge of the Quartermaster's office, consequent on the departure on furlough of Lieut B H S Gower, 1st Squadron Subaltern.

17th N I—Regimental order, dated the 25th Sept 1873, appointing Lieut G Brehon, 1st Wing Subaltern and offg Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, pending the return of Capt H I Wheler, from privilege leave.

Lieut H J Barr, Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Nov. 1.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr W H A Short, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Dehra Doon, two months and eleven days' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Nov, 1873.

Col R Unwin, Cantonment Magistrate, Bareilly the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with effect from the 5th Feb, 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Maj H A Prinsep to be Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad, with effect from the date of taking charge.

Mr C H [illegible] to officiate as Lady Supt of the Female Normal School, Allyghur, and Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Upper Circle, with effect from the 1st Oct, 1873.

Mrs Ellen Etherington to be Lady Supt of the Female Normal School, Benares, and Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Lower Circle, with effect from the 1st Oct, 1873.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions:—

Mr W E Kinsey, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the 1st grade.

Mr J A Marcel, Asst Mag and Collr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr 2nd grade.

Mr R J Crosthwaite, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the 1st grade.

Mr R D Alexander, Asst Mag and Collr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade.

Mr W T Church, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the 1st grade;

Mr F Baker, Asst Mag and Collr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade.

Mr G E Knox, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the 1st grade;

Mr W Lambe, Asst Mag and Collr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr 2nd grade.

Mr S H James, Asst Mag and Collr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade.

Mr W Lambe, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Mag and Collr.

Mr G E Knox, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr 1st grade to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade.

Mr F Barker, Offg Joint Mag and Deputy Coll, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Mag and Collr.

Mr R J Crosthwaite Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade.

Mr R D Alexander, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Mag and Collr.

Capt T J Quin to officiate as Asst Commr of the 1st class.

Lieut G W A[illegible], to officiate as Asst Commr of the 2nd class.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the following [illegible]:—

Maj R C de l, District Supt of Police, Futtehgurh, in the same capacity to Dehra Doon, during the absence on leave of Mr Short, or until further orders.

Capt H R Sanderson, Cantonment Magistrate, officiating at Allahabad, will revert to the same capacity to Cawnpore, with effect from the date of being relieved by Major H A Prinsep.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to permit the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officer:—

Mr A W Wollaston, Subordinate Judge, Cawnpore, with effect from the 1st November 1873.

The services of Capt F Wheeler, Offg Cantonment Magistrate of Cawnpore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, with effect from the date of his being relieved at that station by Captain H B Sanderson.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FRASER—October 6th, at Devonvale, Tillicoultry, Scotland, the wife of A. H. Leith Fraser, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—October 30th, at Mazagon, the wife of W. T. H. Brown, of a daughter.

CRISP—October 31st, at 21, Middle Colaba, the wife of Mr. William A. Crisp, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BURKE—MOYLE—November 1st, at Christ Church, Sholapore, by the Rev. W. L. Eames, M. A., Charles T. Burke, Esq., B.E., to Alice Laura, third daughter of Colonel Charles Moyle, Commandant, 28th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALCOCK—October 25th, at Benares, the wife of Captain G. B. Ponsonby Alcock, 13th N. I., of a daughter.

ELIOTT—October 27th, at Salem, Edward Frederick Eliott, Esq., C. S.

PACHECO—October 20th, at Mangalore, the wife of Mr. P. M. Pacheco, of a son.

SCOTT—October 23rd, at No. 1, May Road, Hastings, Calcutta the wife of Mr. D. J. Scott, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

EWING—MARSHALL—October 11th, at St. Paul's Church, Debroogurh, Assam, by the Rev. H. J. Allardice, R. Cunningham Dundee Ewing, Revenue Survey, to Elizabeth Mary eldest daughter of the late Francis Henry Marshall, Esq.

DEATHS.

READ—October 27th, at Calcutta, of syncope, Amy Ethel, infant daughter of Edward and Martha Read, aged 7 months and 16 days.

STRONG—October 24th at Murree, Percival Melancthon, the infant son of Captain D. M. Strong, 10th Bengal Lancers, and of Mary Louisa, his wife, aged one month and four days.

TAIT—October 25th, at Delhi, of fever, Maggie, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Tait, Delhi, aged 15 days.

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1873.

The Viceroy is now at Calcutta, and Reuter informs us that he has decided not to hold durbars at Agra and Lucknow. He will visit both of these places, and receive the Native Princes and Chiefs, but will be unaccompanied by large camps or a great number of followers.

Every effort will no doubt be made by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and the other leading requisitionists to beat up a good attendance at the meeting called by the Shariff at their request to adopt a memorial to Government against the Salt Bill, "and generally against the undue "haste with which the work of legislation is at "present carried on in this Presidency;" but we very much doubt if their efforts will be rewarded with any general expression of public opinion. Those interested in the salt trade will of course attend the meeting on Saturday and sign the memorial, but we question whether there is any strong feeling that there is undue haste on the part of our Legislators. The speech of His Excellency the Governor on Friday on the subject must have convinced most people that there is no reason for any great outcry of undue haste (and having referred to that speech we may *en passant* say that the community generally has learned with great satisfaction that amendments to the Bill for the Survey of Steam Vessels are about to be introduced to the Council). Probably it would be well for the requisitionists to confine their attention to the Salt Bill alone; and even the protest against that measure must now be a very mild one, for the Salt Bill as passed by the Legislative Council on Friday is a very different measure from that introduced by the Hon. Mr Rogers some months ago. It is in fact now an almost unobjectionable measure, and we should advise the requisitionists not to confine their memorial to the Bill alone, but to include in it the strong objections that may be set forth against the refusal to grant drawback for more than 5 per cent. of wastage on salt shipped to Calcutta, a refusal which seems to us as at present advised to be calculated to put a stop entirely to the trade in salt between Bombay and Bengal.

A comparison of the Salt Bill as passed with the draft first presented to the Council will show that, though there are still one or two provisions in the measure which might well be amended, all the provisions of special hardship or which were calculated to discourage or fetter trade have been either struck out altogether or so amended as to be harmless. We have taken some interest in this Bill, and have done what we could to point out its faults; in fact it was in the *Bombay Gazette*, we believe, that its peculiarly oppressive character was first pointed out; and it gives us considerable satisfaction to observe that almost every alteration which was recommended by this journal has been given effect to, and to congratulate the public, and especially those interested in the salt trade, on the fact that the Government has given way more readily than it was supposed it would before the force of strong public opinion. If we call to mind some of the objectionable provisions that have now disappeared from the Bill, it will be seen from what the salt trade has been saved, and how very different the measure passed is from that which was originally proposed. Omitting minor alterations, the first provision of a gravely objectionable character was that by which the licensee of a salt work was required to furnish annually a list of the persons whom he proposed to employ during the year, which the officer of the Salt Department to whom it was handed could alter as he chose, thus virtually giving him the power of saying how many and what persons should be employed. This ridiculous provision was amended by the Select Committee, and afterwards struck out entirely. Then followed the power which it was proposed to confer upon the Governor in Council of suppressing a salt work for any offence against the provisions of the Act committed by any employé at the salt manufactory, unless the licensee could satisfactorily establish that all due and reasonable precautions were exercised by him to prevent the commission of such offence, a power which would have rendered manufacturers so insecure that its only effect would assuredly have been to put a stop to the making of salt in this Presidency, for it might have been difficult to satisfy the authorities as to the precautions taken, and any salt work could have been suppressed for the slightest fault of the meanest employé, as for instance a coolie. With the permission to continue the manufacture depending on so thin a hair, it could not have been expected that any man in his senses would have invested capital in a salt manufactory, and the power was modified to that of imposing a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000 for such offences. The power to suppress is still retained in the case of a licensee himself, or his agent, committing any offence against the provisions of the Act, a power which, though it may appear to be arbitrary, is quite necessary, for the "agents" are in most cases not mere agents as that word is usually understood, but persons to whom the salt work is sub-let by the proprietor. In such cases the most stringent measures are of course a necessity. Next in order came the section fixing the compensation to be paid to the owner of any salt work which it was deemed expedient by the Government to suppress; this section, too, has been so altered as to give proprietors of salt-pans more equitable compensation in the event of the works being suppressed. The next section that gave rise to vigorous opposition was that by which it was proposed to enact that salt exceeding 20 seers not covered by a permit and found in an unlicensed dwelling should be deemed contraband. To us that has never appeared a provision which could justify the determined opposition it received from the native members; but we could not of course put our opinion against that of the men by whom the Council is informed as to native customs and native feelings, and we are glad for their sake that such a modification has been made in the section as well render it unobjectionable to the native community. The quantity of salt which may be kept in a private house was increased to 40 seers, and an important clause was added at the meeting on Friday, making it lawful to have a greater quantity than 40 seers if it be covered by a permit which the Collector of Salt Revenue or his assistants may grant. Wealthy native families who store large quantities of salt in their houses may now, therefore, have as large a supply as they wish without any fear of the constable. Perhaps the most objectionable section in the Bill was that by which the removal of salt from any work between 15th June and 15th September was prohibited, and that, thanks to Mr. Bythell, was struck out from the Bill on Friday. We shall revert to this, and would only now point out a few further commendable alterations—the striking out of the section giving the power to sell salt remaining in store or warehouse for two years on which duty has not been paid; the withdrawal of the power from the officers of the Salt Department of trying offences against the Act punishable by imprisonment; the change by which salt "may be" not "shall be" reweighed at any preventive station; and the deletion of the ridiculous provisions as to the mode by which the salt was to be weighed, the sort of packages at which it was to be weighed, the particular spots at which boats or pack bullocks were to stand, &c.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas on Friday read to the Council a summary of his objections to the measure. Some of these are, we think, important, and should be taken up at the meeting on Saturday, while others of them, it seems to us, can have no weight whatever. Mr. Munguldas very properly objects to the powers of interference with private salt-pans conferred on officers, even subordinates. A proprietor of a salt-pan may well be considered to be himself the best judge as to when repairs should be made to his embankments or buildings, yet even officers of the rank of Sir Carcoons are to be at liberty to dictate to them when such repairs shall be made and to what extent. The conferring of such a power of interference with private works on any official whatever of the Salt Department is, we consider, highly objectionable; but when it is given to such subordinates as Sir Carcoons it is nothing more nor less than putting into the hands of these men most extensive powers of zoolum. Even the executive members of the Council ought to have known that many men of this class are likely, when armed with this power, to harrass small proprietors with the object of getting them to purchase their relief by a bribe, large or small. This we would especially press upon the attention of the requisitionists. As to the power given to the Governor in Council to make and change rules from time to time, Mr. Munguldas is undoubtedly right in what he says regarding the "principle of sound legislation," and we, too, would prefer if the rules could be settled once for all; but we now see that it is absolutely necessary to grant such a power, otherwise a Bill would have to be brought in to legalise even the slightest change in the rules that might be requisite. The Governor in Council may surely be trusted in such a matter; were he to pass any rules of undue harshness, public opinion could again be brought to bear. It seems to us, also, that Mr. Munguldas puts a strained interpretation on Section 34; and as to Section 10, we believe the powers it gives to be necessary, and if any one when taken before a magistrate can establish that the officer who arrested and detained him had no good ground for suspicion, that officer will of course be punished for his vexatious or malicious arrest. The clause of Section 28 requiring salt to be taken to its destination within a given time might well have been omitted; but as to the objection to power of search, the same might be said of powers of search under many other Bills, and few people will go so far as to say that such powers should not be given. For the prevention of smuggling, it should be unnecessary to say, very stringent powers are an absolute necessity. There are therefore one or two points in regard to which we think the Bill might with advantage be further amended, but notwithstanding these we cannot but congratulate those interested in the salt trade that the measure has now been rendered so comparatively unobjectionable.

So much for the Bill itself; but a subject was referred to in Council on Friday by the Hon. Mr. Rogers, the decision of which in favour of the Collector of Salt Revenue, even were the Bill absolutely faultless, would probably result in the entire ruin of the salt traffic between our port and Calcutta. We refer to the refusal of that official to allow drawback to the extent of more than 5 per cent. for wastage on the voyage between Bombay and Calcutta. Legally, no doubt he is right, but the privilege of drawback to the extent of the excessive wastage certified to by the Bengal Board of Revenue has always been enjoyed till lately, and its withdrawal would, we believe, almost if not altogether put a stop to the traffic in salt between the two ports. The particular hardship is this: supposing that on account of wastage from leakage or any other cause there is a deficiency on arrival at Calcutta of 10 per cent. of the quantity shipped in Bombay, the shipper will be fined in Bombay to the extent nearly of the entire value of the cargo he shipped! Such a provision is surely monstrous. The Bengal Board of Revenue's officers of course satisfy themselves that there has been reasonable cause for the deficiency before granting the certificate; why then should an excess deficiency of 5 per cent., guaranteed to be owing to a reasonable cause, result in the dreadful punishment of the shipper being fined to the extent of the whole value of the cargo purchased by him? In the monsoon especially would this put a stop to shipping operations, and it is during the rainy weather that the great bulk of salt is exported to Calcutta. Salt is an article of so small a value, and the profit to be obtained from exporting it so moderate, that only a very low freight can be paid on it—in fact, it is taken by some ships more as a paying kind of ballast than as cargo—and it is after the cotton exporting season has come to an end that vessels can be found willing to take it at a low freight, so that it is only in the period between the middle of June to the middle of September that salt can be generally exported with a profit. Therein lies the great advantage of the striking out of the section prohibiting its removal during that period. But if the drawback for deficiency is not to be allowed on more than 5 per cent. the permission to continue to export during the monsoon will be worth nothing, for in that period wastage to a greater extent than 5 per cent. is almost certain to take place, as the salt is carried loosely, not in bags, in open boats to the ships' side, through the rain and tumbled into a wet ship's hold. In connection with this it may be mentioned that shippers from Egypt, Italy, or Liverpool suffer from no such restriction; they simply pay duty on the quantity of salt they land at Calcutta. There is no doubt a great deal of smuggling carried on from the boats that bring the salt down the creeks into the harbour, and it is equally true that the prevention of smuggling in such creeks must of necessity be a matter of great difficulty; but though the Collector of Salt Revenue has a most difficult work before him, and one which must gain him the sympathy of all who are anxious to see the public revenue benefitted by the suppression of such smuggling, we think it is against the principles of all enlightened Governments to make the honest trader suffer because of that difficulty. This would virtually be compelling the shipper to do the duty of the preventive officers of the Salt Department. The stoppage of this smuggling in the creeks would, we suppose, remove the objection that is now made to honour the Board of Revenue's certificates; and surely well organised preventive measures would soon have this effect. At all events, this refusal to grant a drawback to the extent of more than 5 per cent. seems to us more fatal to the salt trade than any of the provisions of the Salt Bill, and we hope the meeting on Saturday will lay all the reasons against such a refusal clearly before the Government. A well-worded memorial on this subject is likely to do very much more good than weakly talk about undue haste in legislation

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A circular has been addressed by the Committee of the Persian Famine Relief Committee at Bushire to the Honorary Secretaries of the Relief Committees of London, Calcutta, and Bombay, forwarding the proceedings of a meeting held at the British Residency on the 10th September. The accounts of the fund having been placed before the Committee showed a balance to the credit of the fund of N. S. Krans 18,774 57. The expenditure from 1st February 1873 aggregated Krans 9,163-97. The following proposals were then made and carried unanimously:—That the asylum should cease to exist from this day, and each inmate be provided with funds sufficient to enable them in this clement season of the year to proceed to the date-gathering regions in view to finding food and employment. That the owner of the house rented for the Asylum be informed that the premises were no longer required, and be paid up to date with a bonus of one month's rent. That Mr. Malcolm, the Superintendent of the Asylum, under Dr. Water's supervision, be also informed that his services were no longer required, that he be paid up to date with a bonus of one month's pay, and be at liberty to seek employment elsewhere as soon as the accounts to the 10th September were properly rendered. That the allowance granted to the Armenian poor should also cease from this date, and a bonus of 200 Krans be given to enable those who depended thereon to proceed whither they please. That a sum of 100 Krans be allotted to the widow and orphans of the Native Superintendent who contracted fever while engaged in its duties, and died therefrom. That a sum of 250 Krans be allotted to the widow, Mrs. Empson, a native of Persia, left in distress with two children, and for whom a subscription list has been charitably sent to the Christian communities in Persia by the Reverend Mr. Bruce. That after all the above payments are made, a final account be submitted to the Committee, when the disposal of such balance as may remain will form the subject of future consideration.

The Bombay Government have published a Resolution upon the Returns showing the results of the working of the European Vagrant Act for the first half of the present year of which the following is the substance:—The number of vagrants in the Government Work-house, Bombay, on the 1st January 1873, was 18, and the admissions during the half year amounted to 112, making a sum total of 130. The actual number of distinct individuals in the Work-house at various times was only 116, or 17 less than in the previous half year. 30 desertions occurred during the half year under review, but as three vagrants deserted twice, the number of persons who actually deserted was only 27. It is to be hoped that the provisions of the new Vagrancy Bill will, when that measure has become law, effectually check these numerous desertions and deter the inmates of the Work-house from thus unauthorizedly discharging themselves. The present returns show that the number of inveterate loafers is steadily on the increase. Six of the men whose names appear on the list furnished by Captain Walshe had been three times in the Work-house, whilst 23 had been confined there twice. Employment was procured for 29 vagrants. Of these men two lost the situations obtained for them, were remanded to the Work-house, obtained fresh occupation and appear to have done well, as they have not since been returned to the Work-house. Two other men, however, appear to have been less fortunate, for having lost their employment they were sent back to the Work-house and remained there until the end of the half year. The other 25 would seem to have been more successful or better behaved, as their names do not re-appear on the roll of vagrants. The number deported in the half year under report was considerably less than in the previous half year, having fallen from 27 to 14. The number of vagrants in the Work house on the 30th June 1873 was 40, or 22 in excess of the number on the first day of the half year. The increase is probably attributable to the small number of deportations and to the accumulation in the Work-house of irreclaimable vagrants for whom it was impossible to find employment and who would not work satisfactorily even if occupation could be obtained for them. Four vagrants were convicted during the half year, one for refusing to avail himself of employment obtained for him, and three for escaping from the Work-house under Section 20 of the Act. The report as to the general conduct of the vagrants is unfavourable; the Governor remarks that "they are incorrigibly idle, in many cases they are insolent to the Work-house officials and highly insubordinate in manner." The increased powers granted under the new Vagrancy Bill, now under consideration, to the Governor, to punish refractory and insubordinate vagrants will prove most beneficial, and a marked improvement may be anticipated when that measure becomes law. Of the 116 vagrants in the Work-house during the half year under review 84 were inhabitants of Great Britain, 54 being English, 17 Irish 12 Scotch, and 1 Welsh, 17 were Eurasians born in India, 4 were French, 3 Germans, 3 Americans, 3 Swedes, 1 a Russian, and 1 a Belgian. One of the three German vagrants was a Jew. The returns show that as usual a large proportion of the persons committed to the Work-house were sailors and quondam Railway employés. The number of vagrants of each of these two classes was 23. 30 had been clerks and writers. Some described themselves simply as labourers. No clergymen or members of the legal profession are included in the list this time, but jockeys and horse-trainers still appear to find some difficulty in earning a livelihood in India, as four men of this class are entered in the roll. Amongst the followers of other miscellaneous professions are to be found a schoolmaster, a diver, a comedian, a French professor of music, an ex-master of a light ship, a reporter to a Bombay daily newspaper, and two former warders of the House of Correction. One man served for 21 years in the Army, received a pension, as he alleged, but lost his papers and returned to India to search for them and his wife, but finding neither had eventually to come to the Work-house. Another vagrant was born and educated in Calcutta, commenced life as a merchant, then became an officer in the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry and served during the Mutiny, then was employed on a Railway, after that turned contractor, and failing in that business served in the Customs Department, on leaving which he took to a sea life as a sailor, but deserted on account of the treatment he received and was ultimately sent to the Work-house. A third was successively a soldier in the Rifle Brigade, a waiter in an hotel, an overseer, a clerk in the Public Works Department, a schoolmaster and an undertaker. One of the foreign vagrants was born at Constantinople of French parents, has traded as a merchant in China and India, but being "dreadfully taken in by false friends" lost all he possessed and was sent to the Work-house. This person, it is stated, knows fluently, in addition to French and English, the Greek, Turkish, Armenian, Persian, Italian, and Arabic languages. The average daily strength of the vagrants in the Work-house during the half year under review was 27 as compared with 36 in the previous six months. The expenses incurred on account of clothes, food, hospital and contingent charges amounted to Rs. 1,269-12-2, or Rs. 47-0-5 per head of average strength, being Rs. 6 10 10 less than in the preceding half year. The fixed charge for establishment came to Rs. 1,650, and Rs. 173-8-0 were expended in connection with the deportation of vagrants. The total expenditure in the Work-house for the half year amounted therefore to Rs 3,093-4-2, being Rs. 114-9-0 per head of daily average strength, or Rs. 26-10-8 for every vagrant detained during the half year. These results are satisfactory.

Mdme. Adelina Patti, it is stated, favourably entertains the notion of "creating" the character of Virginia in an Italian opera, the libretto of which is by M. Jules Barbier, and the music by M. Victor Massé, Paul and Virginia," to be produced on the lady's return from Russia.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

ADJOURNMENT OF THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

THE FUTURE IN FRANCE.

RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

THE COINAGE IN HOLLAND.

LONDON, 1st November.

Mercantile telegrams from America are unsatisfactory, a large Commission house has failed, and nearly one thousand manufactories have been closed.

A severe earthquake has occurred in Sicily.

Obituary—Lord Chief Justice Bovill.

LONDON, 1st November.

The Tichborne trial has been adjourned for a fortnight.

PARIS, 1st November.

Much confusion exists and conflicting views are entertained in Monarchical circles respecting the future. The members of the Left Centre have unanimously resolved to demand a definitive consolidation of the Republic; the majority of the Press, on the other hand, consider that the prolongation of powers vested in Marshal MacMahon is the only possible solution.

ST. PETERSBURG, 1st November.

The Government has resolved to undertake another campaign against the refractory Turcomans on the Khivan and Persian frontier.

AMSTERDAM, 1st November.

Government have introduced a Bill enacting a gold standard in Holland and a silver standard in the Dutch Colonies. Germany is restricting the coinage of gold.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 31st October, Noon.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton ... 55,000 bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats ... 11,000 ,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton ... 63,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats ... 27,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton ... 530,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats ... 343,000 ,,
,, ,, of Cotton in London 203,000 ,,
Surats throughout the week have been very dull.

LONDON, 31st October, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull. Surats very dull.

The London Market closed quiet but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 5¼d.

The Manchester Market to-day has been quiet and little enquiry.

Money is in moderate demand.

7 lbs. Shirtings ... 7s. 7½d.
8¼ do. do. ... 9s. 1½d.
40's Mule Twist ... 1s. 1½d.

The sum of £20,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

(Special Telegrams for the "Bombay Gazette.")

CALCUTTA, 1st Nov., 7-58 p.m.

The Viceroy has decided not to hold any durbars at Agra or Lucknow. He will visit both places and receive Native Princes and Chiefs, but will be unaccompanied by large camps or a great number of followers.

2nd Nov., 10-35 p.m.

Crop prospects in Bengal unimproved. Very great general expectation of failure throughout most of the provinces of Lower Bengal. Prosperity and plenty in previous years give hope that the failure will prove less disastrous than would otherwise have been. The Lieutenant-Governor visited and conferred with and instructed officers in the districts threatened. Large measures for the employment of people is in progress. Every means have been taken to arrange for further relief in case of absolute necessity. The probable extent of failure and distress will be uncertain for several weeks. The Viceroy is at present in Calcutta, and has been in constant conference with the Lieutenant-Governor.

We read that sardines have appeared in large numbers off Cochin.

Mr. A. W. Wollaston, Subordinate Judge of Cawnpore, has been permitted to retire from the service on pension from the 1st of November.

We see it stated that Deputy Surgeon General C. L. Cox, the senior officer of his grade in the Bengal Medical Department, has applied for one of the annuities assignable on the 1st of November.

The *Englishman* is glad to observe that there has been a considerable fall in the price of rice in Calcutta during the past two days. In the district of Shahabad, too, the price is said to have fallen to fourteen seers for the rupee, and there have been some showers in Gya.

A meeting of all who hail from "beyond the Tweed," is to be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, to-morrow, for the purpose of electing a Committee to arrange for the usual dinner in celebration of the anniversary of St. Andrew. Will this announcement wake up the Bombay sons of Scotia?

The *Bangalore Examiner* says—"We understand that the local Government have again pressed on the Government of India the desirability of the Mysore State Railway being carried out, and we shall also not be surprised to hear in the course of time that the Duke of Argyll has accorded his sanction to the same."

During the week ended the 11th October the total number of deaths in Calcutta fell from 237 in the previous week to 216, and the death rate per 1,000 from 27·56 to 24·96. There were 99 deaths from fever and 75 from "other causes." The deaths are thus classified: Christians, 9; Hindoos, 157; and Mahomedans, 50.

The Government of India have sanctioned the entertainment of a medical establishment for the Indus Valley State Railway, and the appointment of an apothecary on Rs. 300 a month, at a total cost of about Rs. 1,000 per mensem, on condition that the establishment should be dispensed with when the construction of the line is completed.

A medal for merit for his collection of indigenous drugs of India, and other chemicals and essential oils, has been awarded to Dr. Kanye Lall Dey, Rai Bahadoor, of Calcutta, at the Vienna Exhibition. This, we believe, is the fourth medal that has been obtained by our worthy Professor, the best possible evidence of the success that attends diligent study and devotion to an interesting and important profession.

We notice with pleasure that Sir Albert Sassoon's popularity in England is not diminishing. In one of the circulars (dated Oct 3) which are daily issued to the principal journals from Balmoral Castle when Her Majesty resides there, we notice the fact mentioned that Messrs. Howell and James submitted, by permission, for Her Majesty's inspection, a drawing of the gold casket to be presented to Sir Albert David Sassoon by the Corporation of the City of London.

H. M. S. Dalhousie, returned to Aden from the African coast on the 21st October and is preparing to return to Bombay with the Volunteers from the 105th L. I. The Myjertyn Sultan is on a visit at Aden. It will be remembered that the Singapore and Qwangchow were wrecked on the coast of his country, and that the survivors from the first-named steamer were kindly treated by his people for upwards of a month. There is no other news to communicate.

Instructions, we learn, have been issued by the India Government to all local Governments and Administrations requesting that whenever the forgery of any Government currency note comes to their knowledge, full particulars may be immediately reported to the Government of India, followed by a further report giving the details of the measures taken in each case and their results, and that specimens of the forged notes should always be forwarded as soon as they can be obtained.

News from Ranchee, says the *Englishman*, informs us that the price of rice has again risen, and the commonest sort is now selling at fifteen

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] at most of the places be- [illegible] Raneegunj only twelve seers [illegible] procurable. In the Palamow district the price is twenty kucha pylees per rupee, the pylee being equal to 48 tolas. A gentleman who has lately visited the district informs us that, even if rain should come now, it would be of no use, as the crops are too far gone.

The district returns from the Central Provinces up to the 11th of October state that rain was wanted for the rice-crop in the Balaghat Jubbulpore, Dumoh, Raepore, Sumbulpore, Belaspore, and Sironcha districts, the state of the Belaspore district being the worst, for there the crops in parts have failed. Prices of both wheat and rice are also generally higher than at this time last year. The cotton-crop was generally flourishing, and had not as yet suffered from the dry weather. In Nagpore, where it was in bloom, a good produce was expected.

Good news, we read, still comes from the cotton fields in the Berars. They are quite up to the average in the northern part of the Akola district. In northern Berar they are even better In some places the cotton is even now ready for picking, but much will not be done in that way for the next three weeks, owing to the necessity of getting on with autumnal sowings. New Orleans cotton has been extensively used, but even after an honest trial has not supplanted the indigenous seed in popular favour. The rainfall has been too light perhaps for foreign seed, but it is difficult to convey this to the native mind.

A donation of Rs. 1,000 and a monthly grant of Rs. 40 are the fostering aids which Sir G. Campbell has granted to the new gymnasium class to be opened at the Presidency College. This contribution, though less than that accorded by Government to many other branches of the education provided for the Bengalee Baboo, may still prove to be of more practical utility. The Baboo's appearance, generally, is not suggestive of acrobatic feats and he is, as a rule, given to obesity, but who knows what a little wholesome gymnastic recreation, provided always that he can be pursuaded to undertake it, may not do for him?

It is to be hoped, says a contemporary, that the new boot, with gaiter combined, may soon be decided upon and issued to the army, as we are informed that the last improved legging has several great disadvantages over the old pattern. Buttons have been superseded by loops of string and eyelet holes, which interlace outside from the bottom up the side of the legging, the buckle strap running through the top loop. The breakage of any one of these loops—when rotten they easily give way—would, by catching in underwood, cause the legging to fall over the foot with nothing but the top strap to hold it. The other disadvantages are the impossibility of putting it on in the dark, or whenwet has caused the strings to swell.

SONEPORE RACES.

By special telegram we learn the following particulars regarding the Sonepore Races:—

Arab Handicap.

Delawar ... 1
Moosa ... 2
Chieftain ... 3

Tecearee Cup.

Mr. Wheal's br a m Phillipine ... 1
Mr. Jones' c a h Satellite ... 2
Mr. Frost's b e m Dolly Varden ... 3

MILITARY ITEMS.

The Poona Horse will march from Seroor to the Camp of Exercise on the 1st December 1873. Head quarters 11th Regiment N. I. will march from Sattara on the 25th instant and arrive at Poona on or aoout the 3rd December 1873 and march to Camp of Exercise on 4th idem.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Williams officiates as Commandant of the 32nd Native Infantry on the departure of Colonel W. D. Morgan on leave, and Captain T. N. Walker as second in command. Brevet Major A. R. D. Mackenzie officiates as Commandant of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry during the absence, on sick leave, of Colonel G. W. M. Hall, C. B.

The following appears in General Orders:—With reference to G. O. 60 of 1873, the Commander-in-Chief desires that General Officers commanding divisions and districts will forward to the Adjutant General's office, at the end of each period of drill instruction, a report on the mode in which the order in question has been carried out. At the end of the last period, which will also be the close of the drill season, a full report on the working of the new system will be submitted, which will also contain the information required by para. 11 of the order in question, with regard to the capacity of the senior officers.

TIRHOOT RHYMES.

We have had before us for some time a very pretty book, published by Messrs. Wyman and Co., Calcutta, entitled "Tirhoot Rhymes," by "Maori." The gentleman who assumes this *non de plume* is well known on the other side of India, although fame does not appear to have blown in this direction much of his reputation as a clever writer. Several publications of the genial order in Calcutta have often been indebted to the pen of "Maori." The *Englishman's* "Week" has opened its columns to him; readers of the *Oriental Sporting Magazine* know him well; and we do not think we are far mistaken when we say that the *Charivari* has borrowed more than one or two of its shafts of satire from the quiver of "Maori's" fancy. A rollicking, happy, generous set of fellows are indigo and tea planters as a rule, and "Maori" is an ornament to the class. Mr. Inglis (or "Maori," if he wishes it) does not shine in the sentimental walks of literature, but in the humorous, the passionate, and the "comical" he is much more successful. "The Ghost of Invermark" is the first of the "Tirhoot Rhymes"—although it must be confessed that Invermark and its *diablerie* can have little to do with Tirhoot—and in the course of a seriously conducted tale about how a certain ghost of long-established reputation was discovered by two students, amid fear and trembling, to be nothing but a huge white owl, Mr. Inglis gives us now and then some clever pieces of description. We consider the following description of the appearance of the haunted castle to bear us out in this remark:—

Great gaping fissures in the walls were seen;
The night winds whistled o'er the ruins grey;
And ivy rustled, where the tapestry had been—
The clinging ivy—wedded to decay;
And sculpture, dank and mossy green,
Now mouldering lay.

Full many a merry night the bats had there;
The sly moon peeping from behind a cloud;
Grave frogs held council on the shattered stair,
Where once had trod the "gay and giddy crowd,"—
Baron and lord, gay knight, and lady fair,
And prelate proud.

The shepherd, when he neared the ruined keep,
Would tremulously whistle, hum, and haw;
And trembling, hurry up the rugged steep,
And glance around with superstitious awe:
And e'en his dog would whine, and onward creep
With eager paw.

There are some very weak and forced lines in the poem, but the above quotation would redeem it from condemnation. "A Wish," one of those album pieces in which young poets generally make their first flight, illustrates what we have said about Mr. Inglis' failure as a sentimentalist, it being of a very "goody-goody" description. In the "Chieftain's Grave"—a Highland Chieftain remember, not a Tirhoot one—we have a poem containing a good deal of the ring of Aytoun's "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers." The following is the best verse in it, describing the funeral procession:—

O'er the bridge, and through the bracken,
Winding slowly round the hill;
Through the one street of the Clachan
Wails the solemn pibroch still.
O'er the steep and rocky pathway
Slowly moves the funeral train,
Where the silver birch trees whisper
In a mournful, saddened strain.

Mr. Inglis can scarcely be pardoned for speaking of "heath" and "quivering blue bells" "gently tolling funeral knells," the only thing bell-like about the little favourite Scotch flower being its name. He might as well write about "Pop goes the weasel" coming from a "Pop gun." "The Chitwarrah Hunt" is a thorough Tirhoot Rhyme, a number of the lusty gentry of the district cutting a figure in it of one kind or another. The piece is a lively enough description of planters' sports in the mofussil. We give extracts from it:—

Now, as the shades of night retire,
The glorious beaming sun
Starts from his cloudy bed of fire,
And mounting higher, and still higher,
Tells day has now begun.
Over the course, at rapid pace,
"We prick the fiery steeds;"
And now we near the hiding place
Of "Pigs," within the reeds.
Bark dogs! Shout men! Hurrah! Hurrah
"Away, away!" we cry;
Now, quick and tight the reins we draw,
With active hoof and eager paw,
After the hare we hie!
"Quick! quick! good horse!
"Bound o'er the course!
"Hurrah! brave *Rover*. On
"Yoicks ho! she's blown.
"Brave dog, well done!!
"That hare was fairly won!"
Now on again o'er level plain
We reach the leafy brake:
Dogs, horses, men are in again,
Our cheers, the echoes wake.
The surly *Geedur*, crouches low,
But rattling through the scrub we go;
Then off, with many a dodge and bound,
He skims along the open ground.
But all too late, for *Rover*, bold,
Comes up, and takes tenacious hold;
Then hounds and terriers tear and worry,
And up the panting riders hurry
To see the jackall sold.
But time would fail me quite to tell
All the adventures that befell
On that eventful day:—
How five great jack'ls bit the dust;
How poor old *Fiddler* near was *bust*;
And long legged *Spider* kicked and *cussed*
As on the ground he lay.
And how *three* times (we must be brief)
The Master Chieftain came to grief,
And tumbled like an autumn leaf
O'er a truss of hay.
Such shouting, stamping, grinning, laughing;
Such riding, rearing, and *such* chaffing,—
One timid horse shied at a *hat-ie*,
And plunged his rider through a tattie,
Slap bang in an old hag's lap;
Who shrieking, yelled out *Bap-re-bap*.
The jackall dodging through the grass;
The braying of a *dhobie's* ass;
The hunters plying whip and spurs;
The howling of the village curs;
The Best! the Break, the Run, the Double,
(These jackalls give a deal of trouble). &c.

"My Maiden Spear" is another of Mr. Inglis' rollicking sporting rhymes, and we cannot do better than allow it to speak for itself by the following extracts:—

Mahye was fairly over,
The weather, fine and cold;
The planters were "in clover,"
Their *cakes* were all well sold.
So four of us resolved
To kill a famous boar,
That liv'd within a sugarcane,
Close by the moonshee's door.
A fierce and mighty *tusker*,
For so the *chowdhry* said,
And although we'd lots of beaters,
They were very much afraid.
But we *galee turred* and shouted,
Till we got them in a line,
To rouse the gaunt and grisly boar,
For every one amongst the four
Said, "First spear will be mine."
Then we galloped to the corners,
And we galloped back again;
And we tightened up our *kummerbunds*,
And shouted to the men.
Who made such an infernal row
The welkin rang again;
* * *
The sugar cane is crashing,
And waving to and fro;
The *lathee-wallas* shouting,
As through the brake they go.
A nervous grip is on the rein,
Each spear is firmly held
The boar's afoot, that much is plain,
For every noise is quelled.
But hark that cry! *ah, bapre bap!*
Soor! soor!! A Burra Soor!!!
We've roused him from his morning nap,
And must his tusks secure.
We see our long-expected prey
Go crashing through the brake.
And faith, the chowdhry was quite right;
For see his tushes gleaming bright—
Rare tusks, and no mistake.
* * *
With one low fierce defiant snort,
Which says, I have but this resort—
He dashes o'er the ground.
But now behind, with ringing cry,
For hunters heel and spur do ply,
Four horses with each other vie,
With hurrying eager bound.
Four glistening spears are set in rest,
Four eager rivals are abreast;
With fiercest ardour on we prest,
Striving to touch his flank.
"*First Spear*," cries *Jack*, but all too soon,
The shaft was wielded by a *spoon*;
For in the ground it sank.
Next, *Bertie* raised the joyous cry.
Determined now to do or die
Three strides; and *Bertie's* polished steel
That vigorous tusker sure must feel;
He's but a hand's breadth from the boar.
When crash—his nag has tumbled o'er.
"Snakes!" *Bertie*, "what a spill!"
"Hurrah!" cries *Ted*, as one we flew,
"The ranks are now reduced to two,"
"That *ripper* there to kill"
Poor *Comfit* reeled—*Ted* bounded past,
But still I floundered on,
Ted's spear was poised with steady nerve—
He aimed, but Grunter made a swerve;
Thus *Teddy's* chance was gone.
With hope renewed, on, on I spurred,
Ne'er thinking of the risk incurred,
Till we were side by side.
His eye-balls, glaring fierce and bright;
His tushes, gleaming iv'ry white;
Steady a moment; Now that's right,
And then my spear, so keen and light,
Has ope'd the crimson tide—
A grunt of mingled wrath and pain.
He stands at bay with bristling mane,
His little fiery eye-balls glare
With fierce unconquerable stare.
Alas, brave Porker! not a chance:
What boots your tusks against the lance?
Before, behind, on every side,
Each gleaming spear, a thrust supplied.
And then, at length, when all was o'er,
We stood around the fallen boar,
And raised a ringing generous cheer,
In honor of my *Maiden Spear*.

There are a number of cheery songs in the volume, and clever sketches of life in mofussil India, or more particularly planter India. We pass over these to mention Mr Inglis' poem upon the Kooka executions. He is no lover of the Cowan prosecutors—on the contrary, he is enthusiastic enough to deprecate the weakness and indecision which would have done otherwise than Messrs. Cowan and Forsyth did. We need not express our views upon the merits of that unfortunate affair, as we have already given them to the public; all we shall do is to notice Mr. Inglis' generous defence of men whom he firmly believes to have done their duty to their country. With a few extracts from that poem, we shall take leave of Mr. Inglis' volume, which testifies not a little to his exuberant love of sport and his clever powers of description:—

Ye shades of brave Sir Colin!
Of Nicholson! and Neill!
I'm thinking of the pangs of shame
Your gallant spirits feel!
I'm thinking of the times when waved
On high your gleaming steel—
Ere yet the British Rule was called
"The Raj of the Vakeel!"
I'm think of the rebel hordes
Ye hunted down to death,
Scattering treason like the chaff
Before the north wind's breath.
How your firm decisive ACTION
Conspiracies would scathe,
And England meant the wide world o'er
High valour—loyal faith.
But now, when gloomy discontent
Is brooding o'er the land,
When a mighty prince has fallen,
By the fell assassin's hand;
When by Kookas and Wahabees
Rebellion's flames are fanned;
The man who did what *ye'd* have done,
Is scouted, spurned, and banned.
For one grand energetic act
That stemmed rebellion's tide—
An act that England's name upheld,
Her honor satisfied.
That thrilled us, when we heard it,
With an honest glow of pride;
He is cast forth, shamed, and desolate,
In poverty to hide.
For two and twenty blameless years
Of weary toil and care,
For faithful, honest service,
An honored name he bore.
* * * *
For God's sake, public officers,
I pray you have a care,
And speak not, think not, ACT NOT,
Lest his disgrace ye share.
But when some great emergency
Comes up before your view,
Inaugurate no policy
That's prompt, and firm, and true:
Shirk all responsibility,
No steadfast course pursue;
One only course alone is plain,
I'll tell you what to do.
Should treason and conspiracy
In troublous times arise,
And fierce incendiary flames
Gleam red into the skies,
And lust and rapine stalk abroad
With shouts, and oaths, and cries,
Be ruled by LAW, by LAW alone—
In that your safety lies.
With Acts and Regulations
Betake you to the field,
With a promise of full pardon
To the rebels if they yield;
A stamp affixed for duty's sake,
All duly signed and sealed,
And a mild Bengalee constable
His legal staff to wield.
And also take ye out with you
Your *Indian Penal Code*,
Of right and rule and precedent,
The firmly fixed abode;
Of red-tape, quills, and paper,
Take one full ass's load,
And a moonshee and chuprassee
To help you on the road.
What matter, tho' around you
The bullets fly like hail?
The LAW will still envelope you
In triple coat of mail.
Its staring cold formality
Will turn the rebels pale;
Its grand uncertainty alone
Might make the stoutest quail.
Tho' ruin and destruction
Should stare you in the face;
Tho' provinces lie desolate,
Each town a ruined waste;
Tho' e'en the very empire
Should totter to its base—
If you past for action, well you MAY
Report upon the case.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIPS.

(From our Sporting Correspondent.)

LONDON, 10th October.

The resignation of Commodore Commerell, V.C., who was severely wounded in the disastrous expedition up the Prah, has been received at the Admiralty. King Koffee Kalkallee is jubilant at his little treacherous victory, and continues to practice the ancestral customs which constitute his Kingdom a scandal and a disgrace to the human race. The great Jam "custom" has this year been celebrated with more than extraordinary bloodshed on account of the success of the Ashantee arms, and on this occasion an extra number of slaves have been slaughtered to propitiate His Majesty's gods. In the meantime we are not idle in preparing, for the sable monarch's special edification, star shells to light his way by night, ground lights to light his regal path, and smoke balls wherewith to tickle his kingly olfactory nerves. These star shells will be fired into the air above the enemy's position, over which they float for two or three minutes, and will discover his whereabouts and movements. The ground lights are shells filled with an inextinguishable composition, a sort of Greek fire, to be shot into the midst of the enemy's camp. The smoke balls, which create a thick and powerful smoke, will be used for dislodging the savages from ambush and jungle. It is believed that Captain Glover and his force would proceed up the Volta and advance into Ashantee from the east; and that the main army, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, would march north upon Coomassie either from Accra or Cape Coast Castle. The unhealthiness of Cape Coast is often quoted against our retaining it as an integral portion of the empire. A correspondent of the *Times* the other day said asses alone would live there; and even this solitary exception is ruled out by another correspondent, who says that asses (four-footed) share the fate of all beasts of burden within sixty miles of the sea. Men forget that there is no need of keeping garrisons within the pestilential zone if we once held Ashantee, and they altogether underrate the powers of sanitation. Why it was only on Monday that Miss Florence Nightingale called attention of the Social Science Congress to the fact that the mortality of English troops in India has fallen from 69 in 100 in A. D. 1800 to 18 in the 100 in 1873. I refuse to believe that what has been done in India cannot be achieved in West Africa. There is a rumour abroad to the effect that Mr. H. M. Stanley, of the *New York Herald*, who sailed some time ago for the Gold Coast, has been despatched with commands to reach Coomassie, and interview Koffee Kalkallee a month before the British Expedition reaches the King or his capital. If he succeeds and escapes with his life, he will have eclipsed his discovery of Livingstone; but if his head is sawn off for his pains, a rash enterprise will be terminated as might have been anticipated. More rational is the departure of a gentleman's yacht from the Clyde, to cruise about the Gold Coast. It is gratifying to note the decided change for the better that is coming over the tone of our public speakers. Tory orators have perceived at length that the cavils of Sir Stafford Northcote were ungenerous and unpatriotic. Sir George Jenkinson, speaking at Marlborough, declared that "the country would support the Government and army in every possible way in bringing the war to a successful issue, knowing it would be against a merciless enemy, to whom the laws of war were unknown; and, still worse, against a deadly climate." Colonel Lloyd Lindsay also has come round to see that the work before the expedition is a glorious one, as establishing the ascendancy of civilized men over the disorganized tribes of the coast. Even more gratifying it is to note that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright are thoroughly in earnest. *Punch* hits off the situation under the title of "A Friend in Need:"—Mr. Gladstone: "My dear John, I congratulate you! just in time to settle accounts with our black friend yonder!" John Bright: "H'm! fighting is not quite in my line, as thee knowest, friend William; nevertheless——!" Mr. Bright's "nevertheless" may be relied on even by the most suspicious politicians of peace.

While writing of savages I may mention a disagreeable story which comes to us from Abyssinia, which, for the sake of England, I trust is untrue. Abyssinia lay in our hands after the famous and expensive expedition. Whenever any atrocities are reported from that country, they always seem to reproach us for not having utilized our opportunity, and established a strong civilized Government in the place of the despotism we crushed on the plateau of Magdala. A letter from Massowah states that Emperor John has developed a sanguinary disposition, which makes him no unworthy successor of Theodorus. Amba Kassai, one of his rivals, he recently disposed of, by filling his ears with gun-cotton, by the explosion of which his head was blown to pieces, a mode of death seemingly savage, but in reality merciful, though novel. The report to which I allude is worse than this. It is said that he ordered the right hands and left legs of twenty-seven captives to be chopped off in his presence, and then left his victims to perish in the open country exposed to beasts of prey. It is true that this Emperor is an angel of light as compared with Koffee Kalkallee of Coomassie; but if this instance of barbarity be correctly reported, England has much to answer for, and when I read of Emperor John hewing off hands and legs I contrast between what might have been and what is.

Barnum, the American showman, has arrived in London to organize another balloon bubble. He will visit Paris, with a view to promote a balloon voyage, across the Atlantic, if scientific opinions are favourable. I like neither Mr. Barnum nor his "bunkum," and suspect he has views such as *Judy* delights to assign to her friend Ally Sloper. The *Daily Graphic's* "wind bag" actually made a start for Europe but, instead of meeting the great easterly current, took a northern course, and after a short journey, less than 100 miles, came to grief and landed in Connecticut; its three occupants only saving their lives by dropping from a height of thirty feet.

The *Hornet* libel case is at an end, the prosecutor having been advised by Mr. Serjant Ballantine to withdraw from it. Though Mr. Fiske signifies his intention of commencing an action for malicious prosecution, Mr. Clement Scott will have still worse to fear from Mr. Cardwell and the officers of the 4th Dragoon Guards, who he grossly maligned in an article in the *Echoes of the Clubs*. Still less than ever will this War Office clerk care to sing "oh, que j'aime le militaire," and doubtless another occupant willl be found for his stool in Pall Mall. This theatrical critic will no longer write of regiments "with an ugly name," or say of the 4th Dragoon Guards that "every officer in the regiment had his hand at his brother officer's throat."

All calculations based on recent public form were scattered to the winds at Newmarket on Tuesday afternoon when Lord Lonsdale's King Lud, making his own running from end to end, was never headed and won the Cesarewitch easily, and like a race horse, by two long lengths in the moderate time of 4 minutes 10½ seconds. By this test the race, though it did not appear to be, must have been run at a slow pace, and as a criterion of stamina cannot compare with the performance of the Duke of Hamilton's 4 year-old colt, Barbillon who, at Paris last Sunday, carried 9 stone and won the Prix Gladisteur's 3 miles 7 furlongs in 7 minutes 14 seconds. The, much believed in, heavy brigade were done with a very long distance from home, Marie Stuart alone holding a prominent position till almost three-quarters of a mile from home. None of them ran so well as Blue Gown, Cardinal, York, and Asteroid did under similar big weights, and as a matter of course William Day's hot favourite Little Tom was never in it from first to last. The morning was fine enough but rain set in, and it poured the whole day without intermission. I never spent a more comfortless afternoon on Newmarket Heath and, as you may judge from my "tip" by last mail, the upshot of the race did not tend to make matters more pleasant. To argue that King Lud's victory was a justification of public form would be in opposition to all recognized theory, for until that day the son of King Tom and Qui Vive was a maiden, and the stable, over which Captain Machel presides with such effect, had kept the secret but too carefully. When King Lud was the property of the late Earl of Zetland he was thought to be one of the best colts of his year, but he went amiss and never in public ran up to his private form. To be candid, he had slipped out of my memory, and I did not give the loosely made big-framed animal a thought. But time has done wonders for him, and he carried his 7st 5lbs. from the fall of the flag past the judge's box, through deep holding ground, like a thorough stayer. His rising young trainer Joe Cannon, and Captain Machel have given him time to ripen, and now that he is sound again the colt has landed a great stake for all concerned. Coates, his former trainer, must have had an inkling of how good he is, for, from the time the weights appeared, he declared he could not lose the race. However Newmarket and the "talent" overlooked him, for despite the commission worked at the last moment he started at 20 to 1. The Pirate alone of the favourites was able to make any show, and the Fyfield clique were very nearly landing a COUP with the 40 to 1 Royal George, and I believe the only man on the course who thought he could win, but for King Lud, was Mr. W. S. Crawfurd himself. The Machel confederacy very cleverly kept Feve to the front, as being the better of the two at the weights, and consequently worked the oracle to their heart's content. It is many years since we have had so sensational a Cesarewitch, the quality as well as the extent of the field making it superior to any thing that has been run for some time past. Uhlan had been doing strong work and had returned to a short price. The Pirate, on the strength of his Doncaster performance, was backed freely at 6 to 1. Corisande carried shekels of Mentmore gold. Marie Stuart on public and avowed private form could not be beaten and was supported by the best judges in the ring as the grandest mare on the turf deserved to be. Louise Victoria presented a splendid appearance and deserved all that was said of her. There was Shannon be-stridden by the redoubtable T. Chaloner looking as well as when she won the Goodwood Cup, and that Woodyate's phantom for whom "our William's" followers were about to pay so dearly. But I must now send the thirty-four runners to the post for the

The Cesarewitch Stakes, a free handicap of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 200 added, for three-year olds and upwards; winners extra; the second received 50 sovs out of the stakes. Cesarewitch Course (2 miles 2 furlongs 28 yards). 79 subs.

Lord Lonsdale's b c King Lud, by King Tom—Qui Vive, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb ... Bruckshaw 1
Mr W S Crawfurd's ch c Royal George, 3 yrs, 5st 13lb (inc 3lb extra) ... Glover 2
Mr W G M Innes's br c Pirate, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb (inc 7lb extra) ... C Wood 3
Mr G Clive's Winslow, 4 yrs 9st 8lb ... Fordham 0
Mr Savile's Uhlan, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb ... Maidment 0
Baron Rothschild's Corisande, 5 yrs, 8st 10lb ... Parry 0
Mr W R Marshall's Shannon, 5 yrs, 8st 8lb ... Chaloner 0
Mr Savile's Lilian, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb ... Hammond 0
Mr Merry's Marie Stuart, 3 yrs, 8st 5lb ... T Osborne 0
Lord B Paget's Indian Ocean, 6 yrs, 8st 1lb (car 8st 2lb) ... Webb 0
Mr J H Houldsworth's br h Falkland, 6 yrs, 7st 12lb ... Butler 0
Mr. W Bevill's Moorlands, 6 years, 7st 12lb Jeffery 0
Mr. W. S Cartwright's Louis Victoria, 4 yrs. 7st. 12lb. Constable ... 0
Lord Wilton's Napolitain, 4 yrs 7st 9lb ... Skelton 0
Mr Payne's Flurry, 5 yrs 7st 6lb ... Mordan 0
M. E Castleton's Prosper, 5 yrs, 7st 5lb (car 7st 8lb) ... Baverstock 0
Mr G Storey's ch c Restless, by Breadalbane, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb ... Griffiths 0
Capt Andrew's Rattlecap, 5 yrs, 6st 12 lb (car 6st 13lb) ... G Cook 0
Mr F Gretton's Suleiman, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb (car 7st) ... Huxtable 0
M Lefevre's Tambour, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb ... Major 0
M Lefevre's Moissonneur, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb ... Newhouse 0
Mr T V Morgan's Xanthus, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb ... Weldon 0
Mr Hocknell's br f Thistledown, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb ... Mills 0
Sir F Johnstone's Castalia, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb (car 6st 7lb) ... W Chaloner 0
Mr Somerville's Oxford Mixture, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb T Brown 0
Capt Machell's Feve, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb ... Duffin 0
Mr J Radcliff's b c Mestizo, 3 yrs, 6st 3lb ... W Clay 0
Mr C Rayner's, jun, Reflection, 3 yrs, 6st ... Morbey 0
Mr R Swindell's Cathedral Chimes, 3 yrs, 6st ... Giles 0
Mr J M Brook's Burford, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb (car 6st 2lb) ... Ross 0
Mr C S Hardy's Merodach, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb ... F Jeffery 0
Mr W Day's c by St Alban—Silvia, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb Sheard 0
Mr Randall's Little Tom, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb ... F Archer 0
Mr C Head's Thunderer, 3 yrs, 5st 13lb (inc 6lb extra) ... C Archer 0

BETTING AT THE START.

4 to 1 agst Corisande (t)	40 to 1 agst Xanthus (t)
6 to 1 — Pirat (t)	40 to 1 — Moissonneur (t)
100 to 12 — Uhlan (t)	50 to 1 — Napolitain (t)
10 to 1 — Marie Stuart (t)	50 to 1 — Flurry (t)
12 to 1 — Louise Victoria (t)	50 to 1 — Tambour (t)
14 to 1 — Shannon (t)	66 to 1 — Winslow (t)
20 to 1 — King Lud (t)	66 to 1 — Lilian (t)
20 to 1 — Oxford Mixture (t)	100 to 1 — Indian Ocean (t)
20 to 1 — Little Tom (t)	100 to 1 — Prosper (t)
25 to 1 — Mestizo (t)	100 to 1 — Rattlecap (t)
30 to 1 — Suleiman (t)	100 to 1 — Cathed. Chimes (t)
33 to 1 — Royal George (t)	100 to 1 — Thunderer (t)
33 to 1 — Moorlands (t)	

Owing to the wretched weather which prevailed, a considerable delay had taken place in getting through the earlier races and it was twenty minutes past 4 o'clock before the lot assembled at the post where, however, they were not long delayed, for the starter got them away at the first attempt. Taking a clear lead to begin with Bruckshaw, who is a North-country light weight and a clever lad, took King Lud by the head and drove him along in front all the way, and those who witnessed the race from various points, in hopes of picking up a hint for the Cambridgeshire, declare that at no period of the race was there anything within a couple of lengths of him. His immediate attendants were Pirate, Falkland, and Marie Stewart, the rear-ward division comprising Oxford Mixture, Louise Victoria, Moissonneur, Shannon and Prosper. Coming through that part of the course known as Choke Jade some of the jades, Uhlan I regret to say amongst the number, commenced to tail off, Little Tom being very conspicuous as last. As they raced through the Ditch Gap, Falkland compounded, and as they breasted the Bushes Hill, Pirate and Suleiman commenced to creep up to the leaders. On cresting the hill King Lud crowded on all sail, and from that instant the upshot could not be doubted, all the heavy weights were done with, and on he came alone, winning very easily. Royal George, though swerving, headed Pirate about 150 yards from home and beat him by four lengths. As the others were pulling up it would be needless to place them. The victory is a very popular one as Lord Lonsdale is a staunch supporter of the turf and has been far from lucky. Many of your readers will remember him as Colonel Lowther and the owner of Somerset. The Duke of Hamilton cannot congratulate himself on his racing luck on this side of the Channel, for Fidéle broke his pastern, at exercise last Saturday, so badly that he had to be shot. His Grace, however, is engaged to be married to the Lady Mary Montagne, eldest daughter of the Duke of Manchester, and this ought to console him for his Cesarewitch disappointment.

Andred won the Royal Stakes by half a dozen lengths in a canter, but, as he failed to carry a penalty for winning the Newmarket Stakes, the race went to Chivalrous. Mr. Lefevre's Feu d'Amour secured the rich Clearwell, in which Glenalmond failed to concede 6 lbs. It resulted in a splendid race between the first three, the winner getting home by a neck, and a head dividing Aquilo and Polyhymnia, the second and third. Glenalmond was but a moderate fourth, and the much spoken of Packington was fifth.

I have omitted to mention that Qui Vive, the dam, the King Lud, is by Voltigeur out of Mrs. Ridgway, another feather in the cap of Blacklock and his "accursed blood."

The morning of the Middle Park Plate, a race now doomed I fear, was as unpromising and cheerless as well could be, and if anything the rain was heavier though it fortunately held up during the great two-year old contest. The Selling Welter Stakes resulted in a dead heat between three, a most unusual circumstance. The field of competitors for the Middle Park numbered twenty, and beyond doubt some really good two-year olds competed, but the high trial of Newry with Napoleon III., which took place since I last wrote, and Kidbrooke caused him to leave off in better demand than Marsworth, who was, however, strongly fancied by the connection of Baron Rothschild's stable. As was the case in the Cesarewitch the winner made all his own running. The race was a particularly pretty and most interesting one, although the issue of it was discounted from the moment that they commenced the descent of the hill into the Abingdon Mile Bottom. Spectator, who ran second in attempting to concede 3 lb. is a credit to Speculum, whose stock have run wonderfully in this their first season. Marsworth and Couronne de Fer ran a dead heat for third place, the last named of the pair running a wonderfully good horse under the extreme penalty he had to carry. Sir William Wallace and George Fredrick both ran respectably, as did Genuine, who showed great speed to begin with but failed to stay the distance. Lepero was one of the very first beaten and is amiss. Newry is not in the Derby. I send a list of the starters, as it may be some sort of guide to next year's Derby.

The Middle Park Plate of 500 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 30 each, 20 ft, for two-year olds: colts 8st. 9lb. f and g 8st. 6lb.; second to receive 200 sovs and the third 100; penalties and allowances. Bretby Stakes Course (three-quarters of a mile). 135 subs.

8 6 Mr F Fisher's Newry, by Lacydis—Blanchette ... F Webb 1
8 6 Lord Wilton's Spectator ... Maidment 2
9 2 Mr Brnton's Couronne de Fer ... Goater †
8 13 Baron Rothschild's Marsworth ... Parry †
8 3 Lord Ailesbury's Aventuriere ... Chaloner 0
8 6 Sir R Bulkeley's Leolinus ... Morris 0
8 9 Mr W S Cartwright's George Frederick .. Custance 0
8 3 Mr F Douglas's Genevieve ... Butler 0
8 3 Mr Dover's Lynette ... Constable 0
8 6 Lord Falmouth's Peeping Tom ... Hunt 0
8 3 Duke of Hamilton's Fair Agnes ... Lavis 0
8 9 Mr C Harrison's Tomahawk ... Wyatt 0
8 6 Sir J Hawley's Lepero ... Huxtable 0
8 6 Mr J H Houldsworth's Farnsfield ... Jewitt 0
8 6 Mr Lefevre's Exile ... Fordham 0
8 6 Captain Machell's Dukedom ... Cannon 9
8 13 Mr Merry's Sir William Wallace ... T Osborne 0
8 6 General Peel's Lacy ... J Osborne 0
8 6 Mr Westbourne's Genuine ... E Martin 0
8 6 Baron Rothschild's Archduke ... H Covey 0

Betting—7 to 2 agst Newry; 4 to 1 Marsworth; 12 to 1 each Sir William Wallace, Genuine, and Couronne de Fer; 100 to 6 each George Frederick, Dukedom, and Aventuriere; 20 to 1 each Lacy, Spectator, Exile, and Peeping Tom; 25 to 1 each Genevieve, Fair Agnes, and Tomahawk; and 33 to 1 Farnsfield.

Time 1-23, and won very easily indeed. Subsequently Trombone made short work of the German crack Hochstapler in the Select Stakes, after which Count Renard's horse went back to 1,000 to 30 for the Cambridgeshire, for which race King Lud, with 7st 9lb up, is first favourite; but I would rather have his stable companion Feve or Sister to Eltham.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Pera, Captain R. Methven, will sail to-day for England, via the Suez Canal, with the English mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mr. H. J. Bolst; Mrs. Hewitt, two infants and native femal servant; T o M sters Hewitt; Mrs. Wallace; Mr H. Keppel; M. C. B isley; Mr. M. Arnold; Mr. Charles Fisher; Mrs Dub n an party; Mr. and Mrs. Richey, infant, and European fem le servant.

For Brindisi.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Deedes; Mrs. Slessor; Mr. J. Woodburn; Mr. B. P. Hodgson; Surg.-Major W. Fry.

For Venice.

Mrs. C. C. Johnson; Mr. G. W. Anderson; Captain Burlton; Lieut. W. G. C. Halkett.

For Suez.

Miss Barnes; Mr. Jo[illegible]; Two Misses Johnson; Master and Miss Pe[illegible]; Three Masters Johnson.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES & OUDH, 20th Oct.

It is now more than fifteen years and a half since I first visited Lucknow, and it was a year later that I quitted it, after having been engaged in official duties during that short period which were nothing but scenes of daily excitement and change. Verily the place has altered. The Goths and Vandals have stalked into and taken possession of the city with a vengeance. The Residency (the old Bailey Guard), this place that stood a seige, comparing means, men and material on either side, unparalleled in the annals of the world—where is it? We have a few old ruins still standing on the ground: among them I find the Residency where Sir Henry Lawrence was killed. We have also the room where he died. No! we have not *the room*. This is a misnomer, as I shall presently explain. Of the number of posts entirely cleared away we have small brick pillars raised on the green sward with a direction in marble, "Here stood So-and-so's post." I must give you a chapter of my own upon the alterations in this Bailey Guard, which I closely inspected in the same condition as our heroic garrison left it in November 1857. A stranger could no more form an idea of the original as it once stood than he could take a piece of old timber from the hull of a ship and design the tree from which it had been hewn or sawn. But what think you of the heathenish work the P. W. D. have been guilty of—with, of course, the sanction of Government? They have actually removed all the timber rafters and timber scantlings or flooring. It would not at all surprise me to learn that most of the structures were removed for the paltry acquisition of this timber. The result has been that, in all the buildings remaining as mementos of that sad period, nothing has been left standing but the bare walls with the rays of the sun streaming through roofless structures down to the lowest *tykhanas* or cellars, which are common to almost all houses built by rich natives under the late King's régime and the rule of his predecessors. The marble inscribed slabs do not, therefore, convey the truth when they impart the idea *within this room* such and such a thing happened. *Room!* why there is not a vestige of one. If the Lucknow Municipality have any regard for truth they should alter the inscriptions on these slabs, and substitute the words "within these four walls," &c.

BOMBAY.

Colonel Meade.—This gentleman, who has been appointed President of the Baroda Commission, arrived here from Mysore on Friday, and has put up at Government House, Parell.

The Baroda Commission.—We hear that the gentlemen who have been appointed to conduct an enquiry into the affairs of the Baroda State will leave for Baroda either to-day or to-morrow.

The Late Nawab of Junjeera.—It is stated that Seedee Ibrahimkhan, the late Nawab of Junjeera, who was dethroned in 1869, has submitted a petition to Government praying to be reinstated on the gadee.

Robbing a Child.—A Goanese by named Camillo D'Souza was on Saturday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing certain silver ornaments from the person of a child.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held on Saturday, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, on the body of Dewoo Bhickajee. The jury found that death was caused by pyœmia; following injuries received by his having accidentally fallen into a dock.

The Gaekwar's Marriage.—We learn that grand preparations are being made at Baroda on the approaching marriage of the Maharaja with Luxmebai, the daughter of a labourer in a ginning factory in the territory of the Nawab of Sucheen.

Collector of Ahmedabad.—The *Hitechu* states that Mr. Borrodaile, Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, intends shortly to proceed to England on two years, leave, and it is probable that Mr. Ramsay, at present Acting Collector and Magistrate of Broach, will act for him during his absence.

Suspected of Theft.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, on Saturday, three native women were charged with having in their possession a quantity of coal, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. They were convicted and fined two rupees each.

The Jeypore Minister.—The Prime Minister of H. H. the Nawab of Jeypore, who has been appointed by the Supreme Government a member of the Baroda Commission, arrived here on Friday with twenty-three followers. He has taken up his residence temporarily in a bungalow on the Chunam Kiln Road.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Mandolinata	Godfrey.
Lancers	Somebody's Luggage	Coote.
Aria	Giralda	Adam.
Valse	Kate Kearney	Coote.
Selection	Caro d'Damos	Howard.
Galop	Wagner	

God Save the Queen.

Nose Biting.—A man named Munglee Seewah' residing at Mahim, reported to the executive police on Saturday, that on a quarrel ensuing between his brother-in-law named Hulliah and himself on the previous night they had a fight, on which occasion a portion of his nose was bit off by Hulliah. The injured man was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The accused has not yet been arrested.

Native Examiners in the Bombay University.—The following native gentlemen have been appointed examiners in connection with the Bombay University:—Messrs. Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee, Barrister, Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkur, Krishna Shastri Chiplonkar, Mansukhlal Mugatlal, Moonshi, Jayasatyabodhrao Trimalrao, Inamdar, Shamrao Vithul, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Allumal Trikandas Bhojvani, Krishna Shastri Godebole, Kashinath Trimback Telang, Rao Saheb Vishwanath N. Mandlik, Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang, Professor Mirza Hairat, and Professor Kero Laxuman.

Furious Driving.—Cursetjee Aderjee, a clerk, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday, at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Smith, with driving a vehicle in a rash and negligent manner; also with driving a carriage otherwise than on the left or near side of the road. Mr. Smith stated that on Friday evening, about 6 o'clock, defendant was driving a mail phaeton from Pydhonee towards Mombadevie chowkey. He was driving it on the wrong side of the road, and within five paces of the curb stones. There was another carriage being driven in the opposite direction, and defendant drove his carriage right against it. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10.

Faithful Services Rewarded.—We observe from one of the Ahmedabad papers, that the other day an influential meeting of the native residents of Ahmedabad was held at the house of Rao Bahadhur Bechardas Ambaidas, for the purpose of giving presents to Mr. Jethabhoy Dewsey, Moonim of the firm of Mr. Bechardas at Dhollera, for his long and faithful services. Mr. Gopalrao Hurry Deshmookh, Judge of the local Small Causes Court, was called to the chair. The Chairman made a short speech, in which he enumerated the services rendered by Mr. Jethabhoy to the firm, and then presented him with a Kashee shawl and a turban. Pan-sooparee was distributed, after which the meeting dispersed.

The Fatal Assault.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate two fishermen named Dhondia Kootria and Dhurma Mahadia, were charged with committing an assault against the person of one Nagoo Goma on the 29th September. The circumstances of the case are these. It appears that Nagoo had a quarrel with the prisoners on the above date at Mazagon, when a scuffle ensued and he was severely beaten. On the following day he went to his native village, somewhere near Panwell, where he died about eighteen days after the assault was committed. The medical evidence went to show that death was caused by inflammation of the abdomen. The magistrate upon the evidence adjudged the prisoners guilty and sentenced them to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Mortality.—The mortality in the city of Poona during last month, including men, women, and children, are one hundred and ninety-nine, of dysentry, fever, &c. —*Poona Observer*.

We understand that the son of His Highness Maharaja Holkar of Indore is expected to arrive at Poona some time next week and will proceed to Jeejoorie on a pilgrimage to the God "Khundooba."—*Id.*

Blondin, the hero of Niagara, will shortly have the honour of appearing before an Eastern audience. It was originally intended that the "great *Artiste*" would make his first appearance in Calcutta, but we understand that an alteration in the programme has resulted in the rope being first "set up" in Bombay. We cannot, as yet, inform our readers in what particular spot, but we have no doubt the "Agent in Advance" will shortly enlighten us upon the subject. What a splendid chance for Poona to immortalise its "fair city" by getting up a *Monstre Fete Champetre*, and inducing the "great man" to walk across our Bund river. The cooking of omelette, or the wheeling of a wheelbarrow upon the "high rope" would indeed be a novelty at a time when, in the absence of our sport-creating folk, Poona has collapsed for want of excitement.—*Id.*

ARRIVAL OF H. M. SHIP SERAPIS.

On Saturday morning the troopship Serapis, Captain James E. Bickford, arrived in harbour. The Serapis is Royal Navy, 4,173 tons, 700 horse power, and carries a crew numbering 268, and 3 guns. She brought 60 officers, 9 ladies, 7 children, 2 women servants, 907 men, 104 women, and 195 children—total 1,284. The names of the officers are as follow:—

1-2nd Regiment.
Maj C Gibbs. Sub-Lieut E O F Hamilton.

1-3rd Regiment.
Lieut R R B Ternan, and wife. Sub-Lieut F M Drury.
1-5th Regiment—Sub-Lieut H B Thornhill.
1-11th Regiment—Sub-Lieut N F F Chamberlain.
1-14th Regiment—Sub-Lieut M M Hill.

1-21st Regiment.
Sub-Lieut L M Boddam. Lieut M N O'Connor.

2-7th Regiment.
Lieut Col G F Herbert. Maj A G Daubeny. " H S Cochrane, V C. Capt W B Colvin. " F Beauchamp, and wife. " A J Harrison. " R H Maude. Lieut W Daly, and wife. " T Groube, and wife. " J H Clarke. " Norman Pochin. " Percy St. Maur. " E A Mostyn.
Lieut. R Bodeck. " J Angus, wife and family. " G F Thunder. Sub-Lieut W Le P Power. " L H H P Skinner. " H A Anderson. " C D M Gall. " E L R Thackwell. Qr-Mr M Slattery, wife and 4 children. Surg D Mackie. School-mistress Dillon.

2-12th Regiment.
Sub-Lieut A J Watson. Sub-Lieut A W T Radcliffe.
2-19th Regiment—Lieut R A Halifax.
2-25th Regiment—Sub-Lieut C T Becker.
37th Regiment—Sub-Lieut J P W Spankie.
41st Regiment—Sub-Lieut H E Pasey.
44th Regiment—Sub-Lieut L J N Tanner.
49th Regiment—Sub-Lieut A C W Boyce.
59th Regiment—Sub-Lieut M W Battye.

108th Regiment.
Maj H C McDonald. Capt J H Shaw. Lieut P Justice.

15th Hussars.
Sub Lieut W H Biggs. Sub-Lieut E D H Daly.

5th Lancers.
Sub-Lieut J Russell F L. Sub-Lieut M Beaumont.
16th Lancers—Surg-Maj C A Innes, wife, family, and servant.

Royal Engineers.
Lieut W Pitt. " W T Shore. Lieut. W H White. " C F Cooke.

Indian Army.
Surg J S Dill. Staff-Surg G White, wife and family. Surg H Maline. " F W Wright. Surg W R Browne. " M Robinson. " A H Leapingwell. " P J Goldsmith.

The Serapis left Portsmouth on the 26th September, Queenstown on the 1st, Malta on the 12th, Port Said on the 17th, and Suez on the 19th October. She had a very fine passage throughout. One man was downed off the Zebayer Island in the Red Sea on the 23rd October at 9 a.m. He had fallen overboard. He was a powerful young fellow, and the life-boat was only a few yards from him, as were also the life-buoys, when he suddenly disappeared, probably dragged down by a shark. There were one birth and three deaths on the voyage.

SHIPPING ITEM.

The barque Dione, 289 tons, Captain D. Rus, will sail to-day in ballast for Cochin.

The ship Rajpoot, 1,244 tons, Captain J. R. Andred, will sail to-day in ballast for Galle.

The s. s. Killarney, 1,060 tons, Captain O'Neill, sailed on Saturday last in ballast for Kurrachee.

The s. s. Oorun, 162 tons, Nacoda, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and forty deck passengers.

The brig Fattal Khare, 44 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Mozambique (September 7th) with general cargo and four deck passengers.

The Rubattino Co.'s s. s. Arabia, 763 tons, Captain G. Martino, sailed on the 1st instant for Genoa, &c., with the following cargo:—700 bales cotton for Naples, 3,186½ cwts gingely seed and 25½ cwts coffee for Marseilles, and 11,775 cwts gingely seed for Genoa.

The s. s. Java, 943 tons, Captain J. Irvine, sailed on Saturday last for Coast, Calcutta, and China, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Cannanore—Colonel and Mrs. White and two deck passengers. For Rutnagherry—Mr. E. Cordeaux and servant, and two deck passengers. For Compta—Dr. R. A. Dallas and servant. For Colombo—Mr. David C. Binney and Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence and servant. For Vingorla—Mrs. and Miss Sellon and boy, and two deck passengers. For Tellicherry—Mr. Oscar Got and Mr. W. Anton. For Carwar—Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Bahadoorjee, and Mr. Pandoorung Ballibbudra. For Goa—One deck passenger.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 30th October 1873.

Resumed consideration of letter dated 17th October, from the Commissioner of Customs, which informs the Trustees that Government have been recommended to throw open the Carnac Bunder for all descriptions of dutiable goods as an experimental measure. Appraisement and collection of duty continuing to be made at the Town Custom House.

Resolution.—It is to be pointed out to Government that the arrangements required to accommodate dutiable cargo on Carnac Bunder are completed, and they are to be requested to issue the necessary notification opening the Bunder for such traffic without delay. They should also be requested to appoint an appraiser and a cashie at Carnac Bunder, so that goods may be examined and duty paid without the necessity of merchants having to send to the Town Custom House.

Read letter dated 23rd October, from the Deputy Conservator, reporting the result of his inspection of the beacons, light-houses and light-vessels belonging to the port. He recommends that the outer lightship Bombay be sheathed one sheet higher, and forwards report from the master on the subject. He also recommends that a small "White's" lifeboat be substituted for one of the cutters attached to the lightship. He reports that there are some serious cracks in a portion of the Kennery Lighthouse building, which he suggests the Chief Engineer should examine. The Lighthouse building, he states, requires to be whitewashed outside and inside, the woodwork require revarnishing, and a portion of the masonry repainting. He suggests either that the signal guns at Kennery be moved nearer to the building or that two others be obtained. He recommends that a small boat be provided for Kennery, so that the Lighthouse-keeper may communicate more readily with Bombay.

The Deputy Conservator reports that the Dolphin Rock Lighthouse requires whitewashing, inside, and some of the masonry requires repicking.

Resolution.—The additional sheathing required by the outer light ship Bombay is sanctioned. Consideration of the other recommendation made by the Deputy Conservator is postponed until the Trustees makes their inspection of the harbour towards the end of November next.

Read Government Resolution, dated 24th October ordering the new measuring rules for native boats to take effect from 1st November 1873.

Resolution—To be recorded.

Read Government Resolution, dated 24th October, sanctioning the establishment required for carrying out the purposes of the Port Trust Act, the list of which was submitted to Government in terms of section 23 of Port Trust Act. An exception is made by Government to the establishment entertained on capital account. His Excellency the Governor in Council does not see how this can be sanctioned unless the Government of India consent to make the further grant for certain works for which the Trustees have applied.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Government to be asked for an early reply to letters No. 33, dated 5th July, and No. 286, dated 27th August, on the subject of the new works proposed by the Trustees to be undertaken.

Submitted Government Resolution, in the Public Works Department, dated 3rd October, forwarded by the Marine Department, ordering that the work of completing the Prongs Lighthouse be transferred from Mr. Ormiston to Captain Merewether, as Mr. Ormiston is not now in Government employ.

Read letter dated 29th instant from Mr. Ormiston, requesting that this resolution be reconsidered, because everything is so nearly done that he expects all will be completed within ten days except a final coat of paint to the house and a coat of varnish to the woodwork. He states that if the Prongs Light house is to be in the charge of the Port Trust as is the Colaba Light-house, for which it is the substitute, it seems hardly worth while to be at the trouble and expense of making the transfer for a few weeks. He therefore requests that Government will be pleased to allow him to complete the work.

Resolution.—Copy of Mr. Ormiston's letter to be forwarded to Government with a request that the completion of the work at the Light-house be left to him.

Laid on the table—

Government Resolution No. 1024, dated 13th October, transferring to the Trustees plans and estimates prepared by Mr. Mathew, Chief Resident Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, for a pier at Colaba. These can be seen at Mr. Ormiston's office.

CABUL.

15th October.

Syud Noor Mohamed Shah, the Cabul Envoy, has returned. He attended the Durbar to pay his respects to the Ameer, who received him very kindly. The Ameer asked him how things were progressing in Hindostan, and after a short conversation broke up the Durbar. The Ameer then held a *khilwut*, which, with the exception of Syud Noor Mohamed Shah, no one attended. The Ameer heard an account of the Syud's recent journey. The particulars of this meeting have not as yet been revealed.

16th.—Mirza Ubdoolghanee, Superintendent of the Printing Department, presented to the Ameer some copies of the newspaper issued from the Press for approval. The Ameer having glanced over them, ordered Moonshee Mohamed Hussun to send some copies to the Dak Moonshee at Peshawur, with a request to despatch them to the different Chiefs in that territory.

17th.—General Daood Shah, and the late Sipah Salar, who bore enmity towards each other, have now become reconciled. They both attended the Durbar and informed the Ameer that they were professional instructors of drill, whereas Quasee Koodroo, who knew a little English, was only an amateur instructor. They also said that the Quazee, who had been appointed an instructor, was threatening the officers of the troops, was receiving bribes, and that he did not care at all about them. He made the people believe that be had great influence with the Ameer and could do what he liked. The Ameer expressed his displeasure against the Quazee, but it is not known what the result will be.

18th.—The following letter has been received from the Turkistanee merchants:—

"The silk merchants at Bookhara, Kokand, and Balkh, have sustained great loss this year. The Russian troops which once suffered a reverse at Furka and Yamoot have now taken those places by fighting."

19th.—Some troops have returned from Turkistan. They have given the following account of Mohamed Ullum Khan's doings:—"Mohamed Ullum Khan, the Governor of Turkistan, is extorting money from the Turkistanees and is oppressing them so much that several of them have left Turkistan for other places situated on that side of the Hamoon. Numbers of complaints have been sent to the Ameer, but with no effect, as the Ameer, who receives the treasure thus collected, would not listen to them."—*Delhi Gazette*.

CHINA.

We take the following items of interest from the *North China Herald* of the 27th September:—Recent heavy weather on the Coast has sent a number of ships to Shanghai to refit. Seldom have the reports of vessels arriving within a few days of each other recorded such severe experience as has been the case lately. Within three days we have had to note the arrival of the Mikado, the Hopewell, the Kinfuns Castle, the Stornoway, and the Doune Castle, some of which have had to put back here or make the port to refit, but all with the same tale of bad weather. The Hopewell seems to have luckily escaped disaster, but the Stornoway, from Bombay to San Francisco, has had to seek the nearest accessible port in order to repair the damages she sustained in the typhoon of the 9-10th instant. The Doune Castle from Shanghai to Hongkong first encountered the typhoon of the 3rd, a few hours after discharging her pilot, and, we are informed, was thrown on her beam ends, so that her rudder was lifted out of the water and she became unmanageable. By great exertions in cutting away the wreck of rigging and spars which oppressed her, and by shifting ballast, she was righted, and though the pumps were thrown out of gear, she proved to be so seaworthy that it was deemed possible to make a port under jury rig. Taking advantage of the prevailing gale she tried to reach Foochow, but while off Formosa the wind changed completely, and she had to retrace her course and endeavour to reach Shanghai instead, which she succeeded in doing on Saturday, coming up river the following day. The steamer Yangtsze from Hongkong reports having seen a ship's longboat off Taichow Group. A boat was sent to overhaul it, and found it deserted, the crew apparently having left it about two days previously. It is now certain that the boat was one in which the crew of the British ship Princess Beatrice escaped from their vessel, which foundered on the 12th in Bashee Channel after the typhoon. The Hopewell reports that, in speaking the Atalanta, from Hongkong to San Francisco, the latter was understood to say that a vessel had been seen to founder, which there can be little doubt corresponds to the Princess Beatrice. The British ship St. Andrew's Castle, from Newcastle, N.S.W., was also dismasted in the typhoon and made Shanghai under jury rig. The steamer Nanzing cleared on Tuesday afternoon to go out to the assistance of the British ship Vanguard, which had been beached on the South Bank. The Vanguard was bound from Hongkong to Yokohama, but, having sustained damage in the prevailing bad weather on the Coast, was making for Shanghai. She was boarded by a Chinese pilot, who brought her to an anchor in comparatively shoal water, where the swell running caused her to bump. She sprang a leak, and to prevent her sinking was run on the South Bank.

The preliminary examination into the charge of wilful murder of a Chinaman, brought against George Ford, was concluded on Tuesday, and resulted in his being formally committed for trial. The trial will in all probability take place on Monday, the 13th October.

A very sad accident, resulting in the death of Captain Heath, of the S. S. N. Co.'s steamer Honan, is reported from Kiukiang. Captain Heath, whose steamer, one of the light draught vessels of the Company's fleet, has been lying at Kiukiang, went out shooting on the morning of Tuesday last, in company with his chief engineer and pilot. While about five miles from Kiukiang, an embankment had to be climbed, and Captain Heath having got up turned to assist the coolie who was following him with game and other articles. The man being impeded by his encumbrances, Captain Heath extended the stock of his gun to him, telling him to seize it and he would pull him up. The coolie did so, but above the lock; and his hand slipping, the weapon went off discharging the contents into Captain Heath's right side. The other gentleman were at this time at some distance but were called, and Captain Heath was conveyed back to Kiukiang, where the injuries were at once attended to. The unfortunate gentleman, however, only lingered 25 hours. He was buried on Thursday.

About 8 p.m. on the 10th inst., the bank of the Grand Canal, at a point about a mile and a half about the west wall of the city of Tientsin, suddenly, and without warning, gave way. A strong north-west wind had been blowing all night, and an immense body of water was dashed with extreme violence against the right bank of the Canal, which could no longer resist. At this point the bank was doubled, a high inner bank and a curving lower outer one. Accounts vary as to details. Some affirm that workmen were at the time engaged in strengthening this weak spot. Others say that men and boys were catching grasshopper on the bank. However this may be, the results were appalling. The bank which now gave way, restrained not only the legitimate waters of the Canal, which are not at present in great excess, but it formed the brink of a sea, embracing a tract extending in every direction as far as the eye could reach. Previous accounts have referred to the great devastation caused in the central part of the province, extending north, east and south of Paoting-fu, and this uninterrupted ocean was now finding a sudden and spontaneous outlet. The waters must have come through this sudden gap with the velocity of a cataract. Opposite the gap was a village, several houses of which lay directly in the path of the torrent. They were instantly annihilated, and it is supposed that all their occupants were swept out of existence. Little or nothing but debris is left to mark the site of those structures. The difference between the level of the water before the bank burst, and the general level of the plain, was probably at least six or eight feet. The body of water suddenly liberated could not at once find its level, but was piled up as it were, for a time in the immediate vicinity, threatening to enter and deluge the city. The west gate was at once closed, and stopped with bags of earth, but a large number of houses was destroyed. It is impossible to estimate how many persons were drowned in this great disaster, but the number is certainly not small. From the Foreign Settlement the advancing waters could be discerned afar off, rolling in like a tidal wave. The great plain to the south-west was sprinkled with men gathering crops just ripe, which a fortnight more would have seen secured. But the flood marched on with the stealthy but resistless tramp of fate, and in less than eight hours, where had been thousands of acres of rice, beans, corn and many other crops, now was only an inland sea apparently without limit towards the horizon. The river at once fell, but the waters on the plain steadily rose. The Foreign Settlement was in no danger, as its level is above that of the river at its highest, but some individual premises were threatened. In the course of 48 hours, the water on the great plain had risen several feet. The Foreign Settlement was by that time girdled. The Taku road is entirely covered, except for about two blocks where the water has been kept off by extra banks. No great further rise is anticipated, as the waters on each side of the break seem almost to have found their level. For a great distance, the current of the Grand Canal sets up stream very powerfully toward the gap. The difference between the highest tides in the Peiho on the day of the disaster, and on Saturday, 13th three days later, was one foot eleven inches. The damage done in the destruction of crops is incalculable, and plunged into deep poverty thousands of poor people who had almost reaped the first crop for three years. It is reported every where that many persons lost their lives in attempting to save their crops, not appreciating the force of the current. Others were drowned in attempting to reach their distant villages, many of which must be submerged. The additional area now converted into a lake must be at least forty miles long by one hundred broad, and probably much longer. A very large part of this province is now under water, and likely so to remain for many months to come.

The Rev. Isaac Taylor, author of "Words and Places," has in the press a volume entitled "Etruscan Researches." Mr. Taylor believes that he has succeeded in at last discovering the clue to the Etruscan language.

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ITALY, AUSTRIA, AND GERMANY.

("TIMES'" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

FLORENCE, 5TH OCTOBER.

I HAVE been, I am afraid, a very unsuccessful reporter of the sayings and doings of the great Monarchs who lately met at Vienna and Berlin. But with the people of the countries visited by the King of Italy, and governed by his Imperial "brothers and friends for ever," I had an incessant intercourse, and it may not be amiss, perhaps, if I tell you something of their humours and disposition, of what they thought of themselves, of each other, and of the alliance which their "betters" were presumed to be projecting for the world's benefit. We newspaper correspondents are the people's ambassadors, and upon us devolves that duty of consulting the people's views and aims, hopes and fears, of which the Papal, Tuscan, and Venetian Legates of olden times so creditably acquitted themselves, and which some diplomatists of our own days—as, for instance, the Duc de Gramont—so naively and so fatally overlooked.

There is one point, and a very essential one, on which Italians, Austrians, and Germans are absolutely of one mind, and that is their desire for peace; and I almost offended a good-natured, gallant Austrian officer with whom I dined at a Salzburg *bierhalle*, by merely hinting that "Peace is the soldiers famine." Of a wish to avenge Sadowa I may freely say that I found no trace. Everybody between the Spree and the Tiber is either satisfied with what his country has gained, or unfeignedly resigned to what his country has lost; and there is a universal feeling that everybody has too much trouble and difficulty at home to be tempted to seek adventure and peril abroad. Germany and Italy are both new States, and Austria a State undergoing a process of thorough renovation. Many years of perfect repose are necessary to them all for complete reorganization and consolidation, and they would look with anxiety, and not without rancour, upon any quarter from which disturbance to the present order of things might be apprehended. Those who fear most, though they ought, perhaps, to have the least cause to fear, are the Italians, for there are between them and certain parties in the Catholic world latent seeds of dissension which might at any time ripen into open quarrel. Were there no Pope at Rome Italy would be as safe in a policy of dignified neutrality as Switzerland or England itself. But the Italians feel that on the score of that fatal Papal question they may at any moment have a bone to pick with France, and that they neither are now, nor are likely ever to become hereafter, equal to a hand-to-hand contest with so powerful an adversary as their western neighbour. On the side of Austria and Germany they dread no hostility. After 1866 they were drawn towards their former enemies by instinct, and upon more intimate acquaintance that attraction has grown into sincere esteem and affection. I do not believe that since Charles V. first claimed the inheritance of the Visconti and Sforza at Milan, Lombards, Venetians, Piedmontese, Æmilians, and Tuscans ever visited the banks of the Danube in such great numbers as they have done this season, and the good understanding that has sprung up from so vast an intercourse cannot fail to bear fruit in after times. The Italians are convinced that, whether or not they have anything to hope, they have, at all events, much to learn, from their former masters.

Next in their uneasiness as to the immediate future are the Germans. The feeling at Berlin is that peace is only safe so long as France alone is in the field against them. They have overrun, humbled, mulcted, and dismembered that country; and they are confident that, upon any fresh provocation, upon any renewed cry, "*A Berlin!*" or "Vengeance for Sedan!" the utter annihilation of their late foe would be for them the work of a few days' campaign, but they are haunted by misgivings as to the attitude of the Russian people, and the aspirations of rampant Pan-Slavism; and they consider that between them and the chances of a formidable Franco-Russian alliance there is only the thread of the Emperor Alexander's life. Were they called upon to withstand a simultaneous attack both on their western and eastern frontier, they are aware of the necessity they would be in of relying on Austrian support, or, at least, neutrality, nor would they disdain even the tiny help that Italy, the Mouse, could lend to Prussia, the Lions. I have hardly met a Prussian or Austrian who did not entertain the meanest opinion of Italy as a military and naval Power. With the single exception of the *Bersaglieri*, they think, there is no solidity in Italian troops. Their infantry is half starved and ricketty, their cavalry badly mounted, their artillery untrained and inefficient, and there is hopeless disorganization in every department of the service. "Were a war to spring up even with France in her exhausted condition," these Germans say, "the French would hardly be at the trouble of forcing the passes of the Alps. They would merely land 40,000 or 50,000 of their soldiers on the southern coast, where they would find in the priests, in their brigands, and in the whole besotted population of the two Sicilies Bourbonist and Republican auxiliaries enough to renew the exploits of Fra Diavolo and Cardinal Ruffo, and to march with them to the deliverance of the Vatican. The Italian kingdom is a new edifice everywhere undermined by clerical hostility. It lacks inward solidity and cohesion, and it could not stand the slightest outward onset for three days."

I only give you the German version of the condition of affairs in Italy. I need not tell you what my own opinion is, nor do I think the Italians ought to feel hurt at a disparaging estimate which only a few more successful battles than those of Custozza and Lissa would probably soon correct and belie. Germany and Austria are not by any means free from those internal troubles which paralyze a nation's action beyond its frontiers. What struck me as remarkable is that each country with respect to the disaffection of a part of its population, sees the mote in its neighbour's eye, and is blind to the beam in its own. The Prussians flatter themselves that they are Germanizing the people of Posen, and the other Polish Slaves in their Eastern Provinces; that their far-reaching and deep-searching system of popular education is rapidly undermining the baneful influence of the priesthood, and that Bismarck's strong and resolute dealing with refractory Bishops will so stifle every germ of ill-will among his 14,000,000 of Roman Catholics, as to enable him to bring a compact and unanimous nation into the field against any opponent. But the Austrians, who have to deal with both a Sclavonian and a Roman Catholic majority, and who think they can come to a sounder judgment of the possible results of religious and national antipathies, are less sanguine, both on their own and on their neighbours' account. There are Germans in Austria who look upon the dualism on which the Empire of the Hapsburgs was founded in 1866 as an irreparable blow dealt to their unity. They think that even in peace the Germans in Vienna, and the Magyars at Pesth, have the utmost trouble to hold their own against Czechs, Croats, Slovenes, Borderers, and other races by whom they are outnumbered. They apprehend that, in a war, especially a war with Russia, these discordant and riotous elements would not only soon overwhelm their own central power, but would act as more or less willing instruments of Russia, looking upon the contest as one in which every Slave's hand should be raised against every German's. They do not think, as the Prussians seem to flatter themselves, that the German element is now, as it has so long been, gaining ground among the less civilized Eastern races. They know the contrary to be the case; they see the tide rapidly turning both on the Danube and the Vistula, both on the Roumanian and the Polish borders. Nor do the Austrians sympathise with Bismarck's strong measures against Jesuits and monks, or with his uncompromising subjugation of the Church to the State. They think that in Germany, as in Austria, priests will always be too strong for Statesmen; that the 14,000,000 Catholic subjects of the Emperor William cannot and will not be made to renounce their religion, that religion which can only exist on its own conditions, obedient to its instincts, unshaken in its pretensions. Between German Catholics and Russian and other Sclavonian schismatics an alliance, however, seemingly unnatural, is by no means unlikely. Ambition of race and savage fanaticism allow little room for sectarian dissemination, and it is known that the Pope, wearied with hope deferred on the part of France, is not only turning eastward for allies among Orthodox Czechs and Poles but also looking to the Czar as his only possible patron and deliverer.

The prospect of a general war of race and religion looms before the alarmed imagination of every German and Austrain I conversed with; and I need hardly say that any alliance which might spring from common interests between the three Powers whose rulers have lately met at Vienna and Berlin would be hailed as an immense gain, were there only sufficient mutual faith in their willing and able co-operation in the common cause. But while the Germans, victorious and prosperous, are sure of themselves, they are rather apt to look both upon Austria and Italy as broken reeds; they fear that in Austria the German and Magyar elements, even if well-disposed towards them, would be far from able to afford them any aid, and would, on the contrary, be in need of stronger support against disaffected nationalities than Prussia could afford, and that in Italy the feeling of utter impotence might incline that country rather to propitiate France and purchase peace by submission, than to engage in a struggle the issue of which could not be doubtful for one moment. With respect to Austria, besides, the Germans think that the Court is irrevocably wedded to the views and interests of the Feudal and Ultramontane party; that the smart of the wounds inflicted upon Austrian military honour at Sadowa is not yet thoroughly assuaged, and that, to a war in which Austria would necessarily have to play a subordinate part, she might prefer a neutrality in which, in certain contingencies, a chance might offer itself to enable her to repair her losses.

You will perceive from all I have said that, in spite of the general conviction of a necessity for joint action, there still lurks something like discord in the camp. A sudden outbreak of hostilities and the *camaraderie* soon springing up among well disciplined soldiers fighting under the same leaders, might hush up all mistrust and antipathy between Germans and Austrians as it did between Prusians and South Germans in 1870. For, after all, Panslavism is as yet only a shapeless embryo, and Ultramontanism only a bug bear. In such an European war as is here contemplated Germany and Austria, to say nothing of Italy, could muster up a host of 1,000,000 combatants, armed, trained and accoutred as no armies ever were before, and although a combination between France and Russia might easily outnumber them, the prosperous state of Germany would enable her to dispose of material means to an extent which neither disorganized France nor unprepared Russia could for many years hope to match. But, on the other hand, Germany feels that, in a war with Russia, no Power can ever have anything to gain; that it is impossible either to invade or to wear out that colossal empire; and that in a long defensive war even all the energies and resources of the long-suffering German nation might eventually be exhausted. The dread of a great swarming of the Slavish hordes never, perhaps, haunted thinking Germans more forcibly than it does just now when the Teutonic power is at its utmost height. They are convinced that the power of the Teutonic race has already and for ever lost its footing on the Danube, and they do not know how long it may be before it may have to struggle for existence on the Spree, on the Elbe, on the Rhine. We might almost fancy ourselves living over again the times of Henry the Fowler and Otho the Great, with the task of repulsing the invasion of numberless Eastern barbarians still before us.

If the effect of these salutary fears is to foster friendly feelings between the nations more immediately threatened, and to inspire them with greater mutual esteem and confidence, their alliance might be considered an accomplished fact without the aid of diplomatic notes and protocols. After all, if there is to be a deluge, the Germans trust that it will only come after the death of the Emperor Alexander, and why should not the Czar reckon on as long a span of days as Pius IX. himself? Between the present moment and the end of the Russian monarch's life a long period is likely to elapse, during which Europe may be allowed to breathe, during which Prussians, Austrians, and Italians may outgrow whatever remains of their mutual prepossessions and misconceptions, and during which France may either lay aside her unavailing longing for revenge, or she may become aware that revenge would be purchased at too high a price if it had the object of breaking down that German barrier which Providence reared for the protection of Western Europe, and letting in that tide of Sclavonic barbarism, which would probably not stop rolling at Vienna or Berlin.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.

BORN 1802. DIED OCTOBER 1, 1873.

Mourn, all dumb things, for whom his skill found voice,
 Knitting't wixt them and us undreamt of ties,
Till men could in their voiceless joy rejoice,
 And read the sorrow in their silent eyes.

O Sovereign Power, for whom, like other Kings,
 Old life's successe joins hand with new life's start,
This, with the herald, staff in grave that flings,
 We cry "Queen Art is dead—Long live Queen Art!"

Her rule, that once reached heaven, from that high sphere
 Had fallen down and down: the rainbow wings
That bore her one where angels can of clear,
 Gr w clogged and foul with stain of earthly things.

But, hurled from heaven, her earthly empery
 Reached far and wide, from where the still lagune
Mirrors the lovely City of the Sea,
 By light of golden sun or silver moon:

To where fair Florence, in her crown of towers,
 Smiles with the beauty of a royal bride;
Or where Queen Rome displays great Michael's powers,
 Worthy of Roman fame and papal pride;

Or where, through level of the Lombard plain,
 The guided stream spread fatness, and, from far,
White cities, girt with seas of greening grain,
 Gleam o'er the mounds that the great river bar;

Or where the blink of the Low Country sun
 Against the marsh-mist scarcely holds its own:
And boors make revel among smoke-wreaths dun,
 And slow canals skirt olders ooser-grown.

Alike in lands where all was fair and bright,
 And lands where all was dim and dull of show,
Queen Art found realms to own her sovereign might,
 Subjects their tribute at her feet to throw,

Till even upon this, our little isle,
 That loomed so large in light of various fames,
The Fair Queen deigned at last, though late, to smile,
 And dubbed her Knights—a few, but glorious names.

Hogarth and Reynolds, Gainsborough, and those
 Less, and less, only, than those peerless three,
Who with them caught our manners as they rose,
 And their time mirrored for all times to be;

And Wilkie, who, to Dutch Art's faithful truth
 Added a gentler grace, in purer themes;
And Turner, who made poet's fancy sooth,
 And coupled with truth with wildest dreams;

And, last not least, him, whose death we deplore;
 A name writ large upon Art's lieger-roll,
As any of the mightiest gone before—
 Who, first of painters, gave dumb things a soul—

And made men feel the links that hold men bound
 In love and joy and grief with those dumb things,
Till hidden depths of sympathy were found,
 Where human kindness flowed from secret springs.

He sought the shieling of the shepherd dead,
 Beside whose bier nor man nor woman weeps;
Only the colly lays his faithful head
 Upon the coffin, where his master sleeps.

Up, with St. Bernard's searchers of the snow,
 The good monks' good dogs, in the drifts was he;
Or, where the wild white horses, foaming, go,
 With brave Newfoundland saving life from sea.

Or where the lordly blood-hound, with pricked ear
 And scent suspicious, watches for his lord,
At the locked door, from whose sill, trickling clear,
 The blood bespeaks surprise and treacherous sword.

The lesson teaching still of love and trust,
 In dogs' true service that pleads its own, though mute;
Or with bright humour piercing the thin crust
 That hides the common germs in man and brute;

Showing us Jack in Office, proud of place,
 Full-wigged Sapience, lying down the law;
Or High Life's dainty and disdainful face,
 Or Low Life, big of jowl, and broad of jaw;

Or sending through the townsman's stagnant vein
 The quickening mountain-air, unbreathed of men,
Where from the ling the moorcock whirs amain,
 Startling the antlered monarch of the glen.

Or where blue mountain tarn, when evening's light
 Lies limpid on the edges of the hill,
The hunted red-deer, panting from his flight,
 Seeks sanctuary, serene and safe and still;

Or where o'er the untrodden waste of snow,
 Great stag's great shadow on the moonlight falls,
As neath a star-studded skies with frost aglow,
 Rival on rival, shrill, in challenge calls.

How many a weary pacer of the street
 In City pent, has paused these scenes to scan,
And drunk the heath air's fragrance round his feet,
 In draughts wherewith wild Nature strengthens man!

His Art has been sound teacher to his age,
 Whether of sympathy 'twixt man and brute,
Or lessons drawn from Nature's wholesome page,
 And pleasure that, in truth, has deepest root.

Few have lived happier, busier lives than he,
 Whose Art, plied with delight, delight still gave,
And if at last a cloud fell o'er his glee,
 It hung not long betwixt him and the grave.

Our best known name in Art has passed away;
 Of gifts, though bounded, truest, most his own;
Who did such work as none of earlier day,
 And shall by that to latest days be known.

And as the artist wrought, so lived the man:
 Humorous, joyous, genial of mood,
With love that took all live things in its span,
 And, without effort, all things to it wooed.

Whatever growth of Art may grace our time,
 His still shall hold its place—apart—alone;
Others as high by other roads may climb,
 None can be widelier loved, or worthier known.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THE Social Science Association has been holding its Annual Congress at Norwich. The Members, both ladies and gentlemen, talked on a great many subjects, but the programme was not so complete as it might have been. Want of time alone can have been the reason why an odd half-hour or two was not given up to the discussion of some of the following important questions:—

Is it desirable to make any change in the rules which at present govern the precedence of guests at dinner-parties? Difficulties every day arise: as for example, when the wives of the chief Banker, the principal Brewer, the leading Solicitor, and the Doctor in the best practice, in a country town, have all to be taken down from the drawing room to the dining-room; or when the Senior Curate of the parish church, the Incumbent of the chapel of ease, the Master of the Grammar School, a Fellow of St. Michael's Oxford, and a Fellow of St. Martin's Cambridge meet together at the same party.

How far is it allowable to depart from strict veracity when you are expected to congratulate a friend on a marriage engagement which you have every reason to believe is about the worst he (or she) could have contracted; or to express a candid opinion of a book presented to you by a sensitive and fiery young author, which you are certain will bring him neither fame nor fortune; or to say what you really think about a little Cousin in long clothes, when "it" is suddenly introduced to you by a partial mother and a prejudiced nurse?

There are Chambers of Commerce and Chambers of Agriculture—why should there not be also established Chambers of Fashion? Composed of women of influence, position, taste, and good sense, selected from all ranks of society, and assisted by some eminent milliners and dressmakers, sitting as assessors and advisers, but not allowed to vote, such tribunals, meeting twice a year, in the Spring and Autumn, to determine the shapes, colours, and materials of the bonnets, hats, dresses, and outdoor garments to be worn in the ensuing Summer and Winter, and the style in which the hair should be arranged, would exercise a most beneficial influence over modern costume. They might issue a code of instructions—signed by the Duchess of Darlington as Chairwoman of the Chamber—framed to prevent those outrageous mistakes which, under the present system of unrestrained freedom, are committed every day and everywhere—colours not matching with colours, colours in violent contrast with complexions, the stout adopting fashions only designed for the slim, the short figuring in raiment expressly intended for the tall, and the old and the young, the clumsy and the graceful, the plain and the beautiful, wearing exactly the same apparel.

Are the wedding ceremonies and customs now prevailing in Great Britain and her Colonies capable of improvement? Should a limit be assigned to the number of officiating bridesmaids and clergymen? Would it be feasible to establish some plan of barter, whereby young brides might be enabled to exchange their duplicate wedding presents? What are the comparative advantages of long and short engagements; and what proportion ought the gifts, usually made by the gentlemen to the lady during the period of preliminary probation, to bear to his income?

Is a mistress justified in interfering with her servant's dress, and are lace falls, feathers, *polonaises*, and jewellery compatible with the emoluments and position of maids of all work? Would it be possible to adopt one uniform hour throughout the United Kingdom at which servants should be expected to be "in" on Sunday evening? How are the prejudices of the Kitchen against the use of Australian provisions to be overcome?

This is an ingenious age. England has produced some of the greatest inventions of modern times. Englishmen have made some of the most remarkable discoveries which history records. But there seem to be limits to the ingenuity of our countrymen and countrywomen. Perhaps the offer of a handsome premium on the part of the Social Science Association, coupled with the exclusive right of the inventor to issue licences for a long term of years, might elicit a new set of Quadrille figures?

Can trustworthy statistical information be obtained showing the number of children respectively, to whom one, two, or three Christian names are now given? Is there not an increasing tendency to disown such antiquated names as William, Richard, and Robert, Mary, Anne, and Jane, in favour of Ernest, Herbert, and Sydney, Edith, Maud, and Florence? The inquiry might be extended to the growing habit of prefixing a second and more euphonious and aristocratic surname, so that the world is gradually becoming peopled with Pelham Smiths, Hamilton Browns, Harcourt Joneses, Fitzroy Robinsons, and Wentworth Wilsons.

Are the works of Shakspeare and Sir Walter Scott extensively read in the family circle? How many young persons of either sex can you remember to have seen, since the last Congress, absorbed in the perusal of *Waverly* or the *Winter's Tale*? What acquaintance has the present generation with Milton, or Dryden, or Pope, or Addison, or Goldsmith, or Coleridge, or Charles Lamb, or Leigh Hunt, or Wordsworth?

Are sanitary considerations sufficiently regarded by Ladies in the dress they adopt for evening entertainments?

If a man has an income of £500 per annum, and a family of three sons and three daughters, with what yearly allowance for their dress and private personal expenses should the young Ladies be content?

Do you approve of stuccoed houses, sham pilasters, precocious children, drawing-room tables with rosewood legs and deal slabs, black satin skirts with alpaca tops, cheap wines with fine names, false masses of hair, complexions artificially manipulated, mendacious advertisements, dishonest characters with servants, adulterated provisions, cheap finery, fast novels, morning drams, and *decolletee-ism*?

Would it not be desirable to elect a Lady President of the Association every other year? A limit might be assigned to the length of her opening address.—*Punch.*

NOTICES.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.
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" 4, 24 do. by 14 do., ... " 601
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" 8, 14 do. do., ... " 440
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Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway
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Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
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Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
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India General Steam Navigation Company.
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Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigram, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
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